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No. CLXXXVII.—New Series.

PAPERS

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RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

SUPA AND YELLÁPUR TALUKÁS

OF THE

KÁNARA COLLECTORATE.

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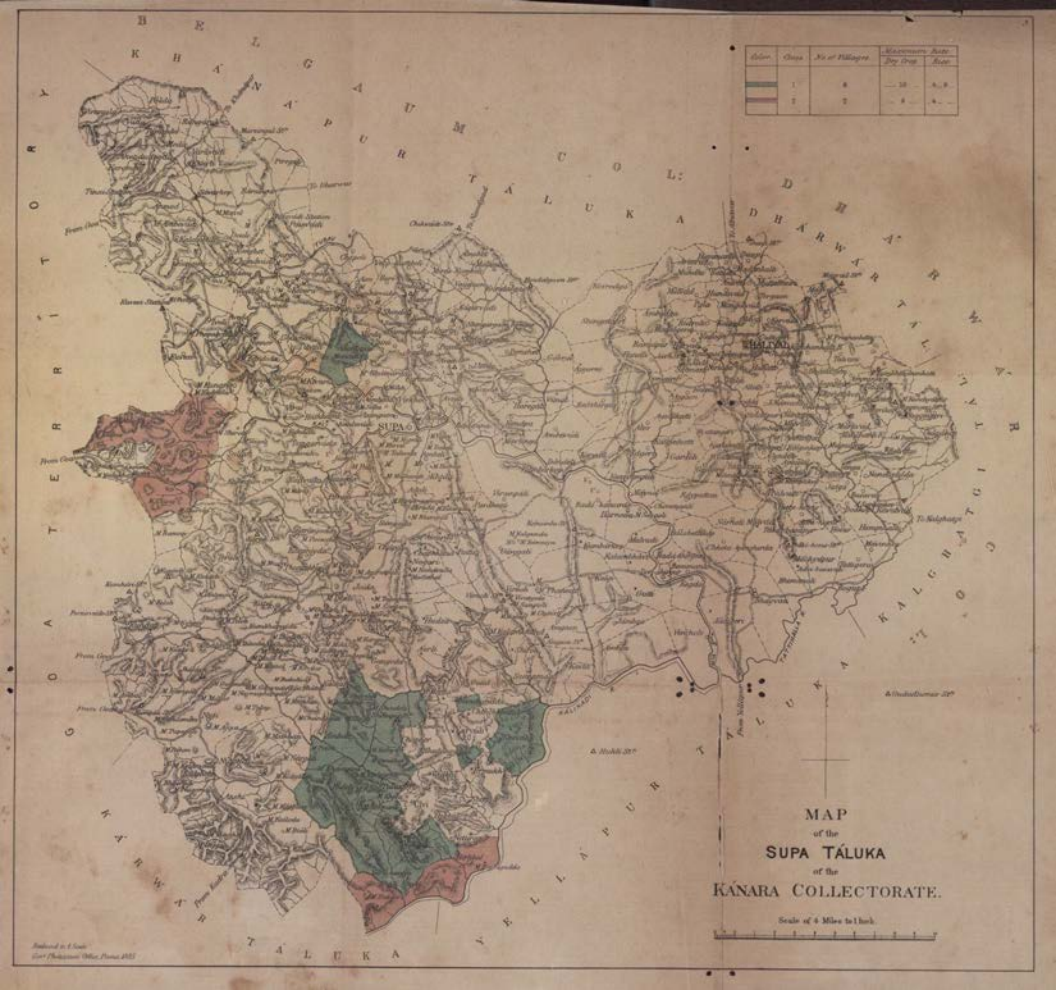
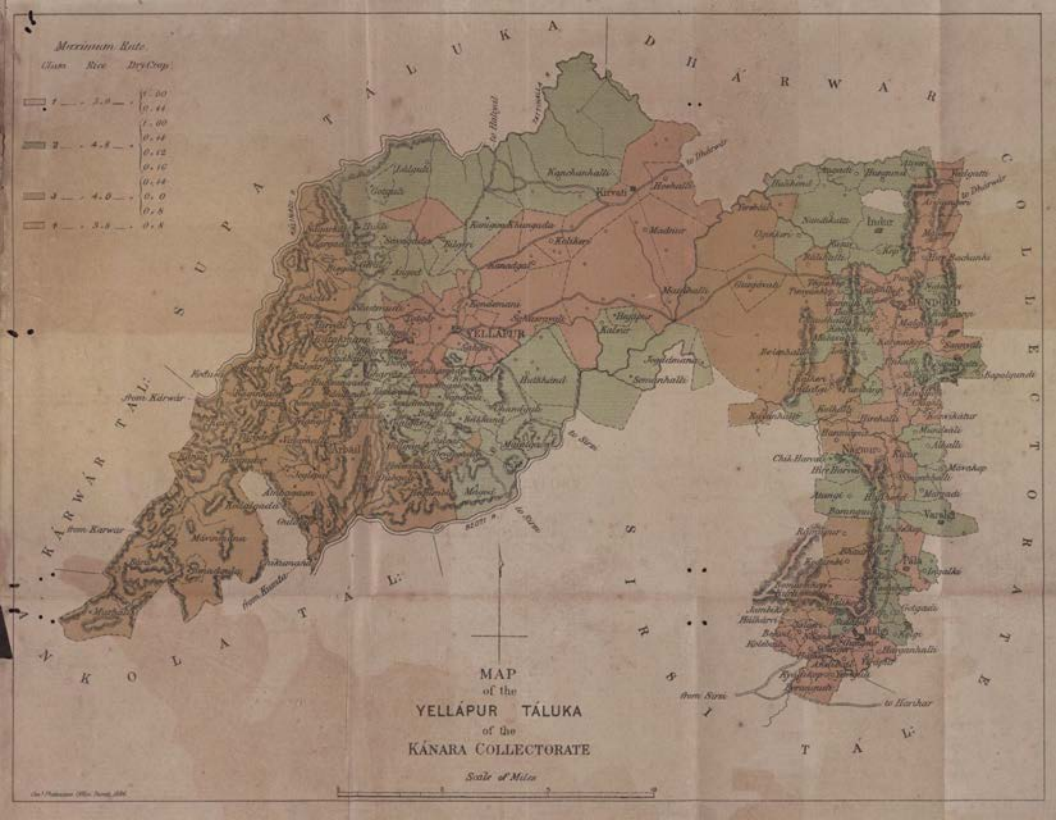

Colors
Crops
No of Villages
Assessment Rate
Per Crop
Acre
MAP
of the
SUPA TÁLUKA
of the
KANARA COLLECTORATE.
Scale of 4 Miles to 1 Inch
SUPA
HALIYAL
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KALADGI
KARWAR
YELLAPUR
TALUKA


Maximum Rate.
Class Rice Dry Crop
1 . . 5.0 . .
2 . . 4.8 . .
3 . . 4.0 . .
4 . . 3.8 . .
SUPA TALUKA
DHARWAR
COLLECTORATE
KARWAR TAL.
KOLA TAL.
SIRSI TAL.
YELLAPUR
MUNDGOD
MAP
of the
YELLAPUR TALUKA
of the
KANARA COLLECTORATE
Scale of Miles

No. 3713 of 1865.

Revenue Department.

From

The ACTING REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division;

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Poona, 24th October 1865.

Under-Secretary's Memorandum No. 3586, dated 21st August 1865.
Acting Revenue Commissioner's reply No. 2965, dated 23rd ditto.
Under-Secretary's Memorandum No. 3888, dated 14th September 1865.
Acting Revenue Commissioner's reply No. 3251, dated 18th ditto.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honour to submit Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Anderson's report on the Revision of the Land Assessment in some Villages of the Soopa Táluka of the Canara Collectorate, with the accompanying letter from the Collector.

2. In forwarding Major Anderson's letter No. 87, dated 1st March 1864, suggesting that in the course of the current season 1863-64 a beginning, if possible, of the revision of the assessment in a few villages of the Soopa Táluka should be made, the Collector observed that the Settlement would, he presumed, be subject to the approval of Government, and such modifications in the ensuing year (1864-65) as might be found desirable.

Mr. Stewart further observed—

"The experiment of revising this assessment of some 25 villages will afford an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the practical difficulties, if any, of introducing in the northern part of the district the Bombay system, and enable the Superintendent and myself to consider the necessity of making any modification."

3. Government sanctioned the proposals in their Resolution No. 1227, dated 2nd April 1864, and directed, at the same time, that Major Anderson should state generally, if possible, in what respects the rates may be expected to vary from the rates in force in the adjoining villages belonging to the Dharwar and Belgaum Collectorates.

4. This report does not appear to have been furnished by Major Anderson, who seems to have understood the sanction conveyed in the Government Resolution above quoted, as sufficient authority for beginning at once a provisional or experimental Settlement.

5. The reason of the revised rates of assessment being introduced into 20 villages only is stated in paragraph 2, and in paragraph 54 Major Anderson further explains that the papers of 31 more villages had since been completed, and that into these it was proposed to introduce the Settlement in the course of the ensuing season 1864-65.

6. The Settlement has, I understand, been extended to the 31 villages referred to, but I have not received, up to this date, any further report of the result of the experimental Settlement in the 20 villages, or of the Settlement introduced in the past season into the 31 villages.

7. The villages, the Settlement of which has been reported, are in the Hullihal Division of the Soopa Táluka, and in that portion of it to the north-east that borders on the Beedee, Dharwar, and Hooblee Tálukas of the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates. The villages are described as being "generally open," the country about Hullihal itself being free from jungle, with the exception of patches here and there, to a distance of 3 or 4 miles to the west and south, where the jungly tracts preponderate.

8. It will be observed (paragraph 48) that Major Anderson found the fixing of the assessment in these villages an easy operation, as the contiguous tálukas of the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates had been settled some years since, the first 8, and the latter 14, years ago.

9. The existing rates in the adjacent villages of the Dharwar and Belgaum Tálukas referred to are mentioned in paragraph 49, and they appear to have been taken as the guide in fixing the rates for the Hullihal villages; and in the preceding paragraph Major Anderson explains why he did not consider it advisable to adopt higher.

10. The maximum rate adopted in the Hullihal villages is for rice Rs. 5-8-0, and for dry-crop lands Rs. 0-14-0 per acre (paragraph 49). The average is Rs. 2-7-11 for the former and Rs. 0-6-4 for the latter per acre (para. 50).

11. The result of the Settlement (paragraphs 50 and 51) is an increase of Rs. 11,033. A considerable portion of this is owing to the circumstance of more land having been ascertained by the Survey to be in occupation than was shown in the old accounts.

12. In paragraph 8 the deteriorated condition of the district in the last three years, caused by an epidemic fever, which is stated to have made its appearance in the Canara and the adjacent districts about 3 or 4 years ago, and to have raged in few parts with greater severity than in the vicinity of Hullihal, is noticed. The condition of the population has been so greatly reduced, in consequence of this fearful epidemic, that Major Anderson does not suppose that the working power of the district is more than one-half what it should be for the number of the population.

13. The existence, from time immemorial, in Canara (or in some portions of it,) of a right of private property in the land (occupied lands being generally considered the property of the occupant,) is noticed in paragraph 13. To what extent this right was found to prevail in that portion of the Hullihal Division of the táluka, into which the revised assessment was introduced, is not stated. It seems, however, from what Major Anderson observes in paragraph 14, that the feeling is less in those parts of the more accessible tálukas that border on Dharwar.

14. In paragraph 54 Major Anderson gives the rates he proposes for the 31 villages into which the Settlement was to be introduced in the past season. These villages comprise the town of Hullihal itself and villages immediately contiguous, and stretch away to a distance of 10 or 12 miles. There is not much difference between the rates proposed for these villages and those adopted for the 21 villages reported on.

15. In Hullihal and the villages close to it Rs. 6 is the maximum rate for rice, and 1 rupee for the dry-crop land; for the remaining villages Rs. 5-8-0 is the maximum, excepting 3 villages for which Rs. 5 is proposed for the rice land; for the dry-crop land Rs. 0-14-0 per acre is proposed.

16. The estimated result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment on occupied lands, according to the Survey measurements, is an increase of Rs. 7,119. The average assessment on the rice land is shown to be Rs. 2-6-3 and on the dry-crop land Rs. 0-6-6.

17. As in the 20 villages a considerable portion of the increase is owing to the occupied land having been found by survey to be largely in excess of what had been brought to account in the old accounts.

18. In paragraph 56 Major Anderson states that the result of the Settlement of the 51 villages will be an increase of the Government revenue of Rs. 18,152, reckoning the land at present in occupation only. Taking into account the new cultivation

(there being 2,273 acres of unoccupied arable waste, of which a considerable portion is expected to be taken up), Major Anderson anticipates that the future revenue will be nearly double that of the old Survey.

19. The rates which have been adopted for the 20 villages, and those which it is proposed to adopt for the 31 villages, appear, as far as I am able at present to form an opinion, to be moderate and equitable, and I trust they will be approved by Government.

20. It will be observed from paragraph 1 of Mr. Shaw Stewart's letter that the Settlement was made by him and Major Anderson conjointly; in paragraph 2 the circumstances that were taken into consideration in adopting them are briefly detailed.

21. The important question of the duration of the Settlement is discussed in paragraph 60 of Major Anderson's report and in paragraphs 7 and 8 of Mr. Shaw Stewart's letter. Major Anderson recommends, for reasons which I would submit are very strong, that the rates of assessment be not guaranteed for more than 15 years at most; an additional force is given to these reasons by the fact that the 30 years' Settlements of the western tálukas of the Dharwar Collectorate, which adjoin North Canara, expire in 1876-77 and 1877-78.

22. Mr. Shaw Stewart is, however, of a contrary opinion. He not only objects to any limitation of the Settlement, such as that proposed by Major Anderson, but considers that the Settlement that has been made, and all future Settlements in Canara, should be at once declared permanent and final.

23. I would respectfully offer it as my opinion that Government are not as yet in possession of such information as to enable them to judge whether the land revenue of Canara, now about to be revised, has reached its probable limit, and justify them in declaring it not to be liable to future increase.

24. There are so many circumstances of an exceptional and fluctuating nature which it has been found necessary to take into consideration in fixing the rates for the villages in question, that I think a sufficiently cogent reason against declaring the Settlement permanent and final might be deduced from them alone. To at once declare a Settlement, which was undertaken avowedly as an experimental one, and which might require modification after a year's trial, and which is based on considerations such as I have above alluded to, final and permanent, would, I submit, be neither fair to Government nor to the owners or holders and occupants of the land.

25. I would, in conclusion, respectfully suggest for the consideration of Government, whether it would not be sufficient to sanction the Settlement which has been made, as an experimental one, for the 20 and for the 31 villages, and that Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, before extending the revision to the remaining villages of this táluka, be called upon to report as early as practicable, through the Collector, on the operation of the revised assessment in the 51 villages.

26. At present I do not think there is any necessity, even if sufficient data had been supplied, for Government passing any decision on the question of the duration of the Settlement. I am humbly of opinion that Government would be better able to do so on receiving the final report of the Survey Commissioner on the completion of the Settlement of the whole táluka.

27. I beg to state, in explanation of the delay that has occurred in submitting Colonel Anderson's report, that until recently I was under the impression that Colonel Anderson would report on the extension of the Settlement to the 31 villages, and that it might be more convenient if I submitted the two reports together.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. HADOW,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

No. 442 of 1864.

From

Major W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and
Assessment, S. M. C.;

To

The COLLECTOR of NORTH CANARA.

Superintendent's Office,
Karwar, 31st December 1864.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the following report on the Settlement introduced last April at the Revenue Settlement for 1863-64 into twenty villages of the Hullihal Mahalkurrie's Division of the Soopa Táluka of North Canara, under the sanction conveyed by Government Resolution No. 1227, dated 2nd April 1864.

2. The measurement of these villages was completed last year, and the classification commenced last February, as soon as the country had dried up sufficiently to remove any great fear of our people being disabled by the fever, which has been so prevalent in that part of the country for the last two or three years. Fifty-one villages were in all classed, but the complete papers of twenty only could be made up in time for the settlement. The classification papers of the whole were, however, sufficiently completed to enable us to compare the probable result of the new rates of assessment with the past collections. This was a great advantage, as twenty was rather a small number to reduce averages from for the comparison of past with proposed rates of assessment. As this was the first Settlement made by us in Canara, and might be considered as in some degree experimental, there was an advantage in actually settling but a small number of villages, as the result in them would afford a most useful guide for the future, without committing us to any great extent for the present.

3. The Hullihal Mahalkurrie's Division of the Soopa Táluka is situated in the extreme north-eastern corner of North Canara; it is bounded on the north by the Bedee Táluka of Belgaum, and on the east by the Dharwar and Hooblee Tálukas of the Dharwar Collectorate; all about the town of Hullihal itself the country is free from jungle, with the exception of small patches here and there, but at a distance of three or four miles to the west and south, the jungly tract greatly preponderate over the clearings. The villages in which the settlement was introduced are generally open.

4. Rice is the staple cultivation of the district; in some of the low lying lands sugar-cane is grown, in three years' rotation with rice. In some of the villages nearest the Dharwar frontier a small quantity of jowári is grown, but the fall of rain is excessive for this or for any other of the superior dry-crop grains. Nachni *alias* Ragee and Savee, the dry-crop grains commonly met with in districts on and near the Ghâts, are those almost exclusively grown in this district. The fall of rain is generally both ample and certain, and is therefore very favourable for rice cultivation.

5. There are very numerous small tanks which hold water till January or February in most of the villages. There are only two large tanks used for irrigation which hold water either till the end or nearly till the end of the hot weather, and both of these are in bad repair—one at Hullihal, which of late years has been ordinarily dry in April, and the other at Mavinkop, a frontier village of the Dharwar Collectorate, the water of which, however, flows exclusively into the lands of Canara villages. This tank retains

some water to the very end of the hot weather; its efficiency is, however, much interfered with both by silting up and general bad order. The repair of both these tanks is urgently called for, and would, beyond all doubt, prove highly remunerative to the treasury, as well as popular with the people.

6. Hullihal is the chief town of the district, containing a population of 3,688 souls; it is indeed the largest town of North Canara above the Ghâts. It is 21 miles from the town of Dharwar, with which it is connected by a line of cleared road, and is 40 miles distant from the town of Belgaum, a made road to which exists for the whole distance, excepting the seven miles nearest Hullihal, which portion has been as yet merely lined out, and is not passable for carts, except in the dry season. Hullihal has from time immemorial been celebrated for its trade in rice; frequent allusion to it, as a great source of supply, occurs in the earliest part of the Duke of Wellington's despatches. Of late years it has become the chief seat of the timber trade in this part of North Canara. Many Sâukârs engaged in the rice and timber trade reside there; every facility is therefore afforded for the disposal of produce.

7. The husbandry is generally good, the fields being well and carefully cultivated and manured, as plentifully as the supply will admit. As far as means go—that is stock and capital—the condition of the people has been for many years good. Many of the upper classes, Patels, Koolkurnies, or Shanbogs, and their relations, might be called even wealthy, but they thrive to a great extent at the expense of the inferior ryots, who, though not generally badly off, are in very different circumstances to the village officers and their friends. In nearly every village, however small, two, three, or more excellent tiled houses, most substantially built, and with massive beams of squared timber, may be seen; these are almost invariably the property of the village officers or their connections. The ryots' habitations are, if tiled, of much less pretentious appearance, and very frequently consist of mere thatched huts.

8. But the circumstances of this district have greatly deteriorated in the last three years, in consequence of the epidemic fever which made its appearance in North Canara and the adjacent districts about three or four years ago, and in fewer tracts raged with greater severity than in the vicinity of Hullihal. Big or small, old or young, I do not suppose a single soul has escaped, not one, but a dozen attacks of fever in the last three or four years. It does not appear to be a speedily fatal description of disease, but rather to wear out gradually those who have not strength to withstand its repeated attacks. Very many have, however, died in the last three years, and even at the present time, though the violence of the fever appears to have in some degree abated, the general health of the

population remains, and must for some time continue to remain, in a very deteriorated condition. I do not suppose that even now the working power of the district is more than half what it should be for the number of its population.

9. Regarding the cause of this fever, there has been much discussion, and, as far as I can see, to no further purpose than to show what could *not* be the cause. Some urge that it is only necessary to look at the nature of the country—its moist climate and dense vegetation—to see that it could never have been otherwise than fever-stricken. But to this we may answer that Canara was never known as feverish till the last three or four years. I have known this part of the country myself for upwards of twenty years, and have conversed on the subject with natives who have known it double that time, and I have neither known nor heard of anything resembling the recent general outbreak of fever having occurred in the last forty years; neither have I been able to learn that anything of the kind is reported to have occurred before that within the reach of memory or tradition. I have myself been into different parts of Canara, even the most jungly, at all seasons of the year, and neither I nor any of my servants have suffered, which in the last three years a stay of a few days only, in places selected as apparently the most healthy, has been followed by both myself and every soul who was with me being laid up with fever.

10. The restrictions on Koomree cultivation, imposed by the Madras Government a few years before the transfer of the district to Bombay, and continued since, have been frequently stated to be connected with the breaking out of fever; the argument being that Koomree cultivation clears malarious jungle away, and purifies the air by the burning of the jungle to prepare the land for this species of cultivation. But against this may be urged that fever was worst in the vicinity of Hullihal and Moondagode, within 20 miles of which places there has been no Koomree cultivation for the last 25 years. The fever also extended into the rice districts of the Dharwar Collectorate, where Koomree is quite unknown, the country being open, and some distance even into the cotton plain. In the town of Dharwar itself it was also very bad. It is evident that this could have no connection with the stoppage of Koomree in Canara, 40 and 50 miles distant; neither could the malarious exhalations of the jungle, being brought eastward by the wind, thus have caused the fever in districts to leeward, for there was never more fever in the Dharwar and Hooblee Tálukas of the Dharwar Collectorate which border on Canara, and in the adjacent parts of Canara, than in October, November, and December 1862, during which months the wind blows as a rule from the east, and therefore to the jungles and not from them. Again, during the monsoon of

1862, fever was very prevalent and severe on the sea coast, during which time the wind was, as a matter of course, steadily from the seaward.

11. Koomree cultivation has never in area borne beyond a very small proportion to the whole area of the district, and could never have had any influence one way or the other. It is, besides, a great mistake to suppose that this species of cultivation could diminish malaria; the burning the jungle to prepare the land is all effected within a couple of months; any effect this might have could be but temporary, while Koomree does not by any means clear away obnoxious jungle; the same land is only cultivated for one or at most two years, and is then abandoned for fresh, and not re-cultivated for eight or ten years. The after-growth of dense impervious underwood which will be found on abandoned Koomree, in the second year after it has fallen out of cultivation, is infinitely more malarious than virgin jungle, however thick.

12. Whatever ignorance there may be regarding the cause of the fever, of its past existence, and its present effects, there is no doubt the population of the district is certainly much reduced, and settlers, who would otherwise emigrate from Dharwar and take up land, are deterred by the fear of a recurrence of unhealthy seasons. For a long time to come the supply of labour must be unequal to the demands of the district.

13. Different to many other districts on this side of India, and to the Southern Mahratta Country generally, in Canara private property in land has existed from time immemorial. The cause of this may probably be found in the difficult nature of the country, which protected the people from the constant predatory incursions which devastated the open country above the Ghâts. In the last three hundred years one conquest only is recorded, that by Hyder Ali in the last century, and in a country utterly inaccessible to horsemen or to large bands of footmen, the power of the victor could press but lightly on the general mass of the population, certainly not in a manner to destroy the right of property in land to any wide-spread extent, as was the case in the Southern Mahratha Country. As might be expected, the assertion of the right of private property is found to exist in the greatest perfectness in the districts nearest the coast which would be the most inaccessible to invaders from the eastward.

14. In the comparatively accessible districts on the frontier of the Dharwar Collectorate this feeling is not so strong, and has probably sprung up to a considerable extent during our rule, for these districts were to some extent subject to incursions by the Mahrattas. The feeling of property in occupied land being vested

in the holders probably arises there, from the admitted rights in the more inaccessible districts near the coast setting the practice under our Government as regards these more inland tracts.

15. Besides the occupied land which is considered to be the property of the occupant, there are large tracts of forest land, the right of property in which is admitted to be vested in Government. All these forest tracts are, however, included within the boundaries of some village, the people of which have the right of grazing their cattle on them, and a preferential claim to their occupation, if not required for forest purposes, before the inhabitants of another village. These remarks regarding jungle land, however, apply more particularly to the better populated tracts near the Dharwar frontier. Towards the Ghâts there are large tracts of forest known by name as belonging to a particular village, yet to which, from the exceeding sparseness of the population, no one would be found to come forward and to assert any special claim.

16. The foundation of the assessment at present in force is stated to have been fixed in the fourteenth century by Hurryhur Soy, the Rajah of Bijnuggur, on the proportion fixed by the Rhasters, which gives the Government one-sixth of the gross produce; fifty per cent. was in A.D. 1618 added to this assessment by the Bednoor Government, which succeeded to the possession of the country on the fall of the Anagoondy or Bujnuggur kingdom, after the battle of Talikot in 1564; Hyder Ali, on his acquisition of the country, added to the taxation of the district to the extent of about 28 per cent., and Tippoo, on his accession, put on an additional 68 per cent. But, as might be expected, it does not appear that all these last additional cesses were carried into effect, for in the tabular statement accompanying the report of the Madras Board of Revenue, forwarding Major Munro's (Sir T. Munro) report on the Settlement of Canara, Pagodas 1,18,896 are shown as the total of the standard assessment and additional cesses for Soopa, Soonda, Bunawassee, and Bilghy, of which the sum of Pagodas 27,583 is stated to have been ordered, but never collected. In the same statement the original "shist" or Hurryhur Roy's standard on the district, after deducting what was never collected, amounted to Pagodas 91,315, so that if Hurryhur Roy's standard assessment was equal, as it was intended to be, to one-sixth of the gross produce, Tippoo's additions, excluding deductions and unrealized sums, brought it up to something more than one-third, and, including all that was imposed and not realized, to upwards of two-fifths of the gross produce.

17. Under date 15th September 1831, the Madras Board of Revenue submitted, by order of Government, a report on the

state of assessment in Canara in Colonel Munro's time in 1800, and the several variations which it had since undergone. I will give an abstract of the more important parts of this document, adding quotations of the leading passages.

18. After the taking of Seringapatam and fall of Tippoo and his kingdom, Canara, in the partition of his dominions, fell to the share of the British Government. The Settlement of the land revenue was made in 1799-1800 by Major Munro on all Canara, the total sum for collection of the original or standard assessment, with the extra cesses of the Rajah of Bednoor, Hyder, and Tippoo, is stated to have amounted to Pagodas 6,16,087 according to Tippoo's Settlement. Major Munro made his Settlement in 1799 at Pagodas 4,65,148, making a reduction of Pagodas 1,50,939 in Tippoo's Settlement.

19. It must be evident that, even supposing the original or standard assessment to have been uniform in the successive additions and subtractions up to Major Munro's Settlement, it must have become greatly corrupted, some land being greatly over-assessed and some greatly under-assessed.

20. Major Munro's Settlement was for the year 1799-1800 only. In his instructions to his sub-ordinate Collectors for the Settlement for the next year, he laid down that "caution should be used in imposing any additional assessment on land which paid the Bednoor assessment and half of Hyder's additions, and that no new assessment should be imposed upon land which paid the Bednoor assessment and three-quarters of Hyder's assessment; that no land which might, in the then current year, be raised to the Bednoor and half of Hyder's assessment, should even be raised higher; and that when land, either through fraud or favour, had of late years been reduced below the Bednoor assessment, it should be raised to it, together with half of Hyder's additions, but that no more should be demanded. It was laid down, as a general rule, that the rent of private estates, however productive, ought never to be raised higher than they had been at some former period."

Paragraph 21, Report of Madras Board.

21. It appears, that besides land held as private property, there was also, at the time of Major Munro's Settlement, other occupied land known as "Sirkar" land, or land the property of Government, the right of property in which had lapsed to Government in default of owners or from non-payment of the Government dues. It was considered that occupants of this "Sirkar" land, who were looked upon as tenants-at-will of the Government, could not be called upon to pay as high an assessment as if they

were proprietors of the land they occupied. But it was provided in Major Munro's directions to his Collectors that whenever such land "could bear an assessment equal to the Bednoor and half of the Mysore assessments, the land was to be made over to the occupant without any additional taxation, and when it could not immediately bear that assessment, it was to be raised gradually to that standard."

22. The above were stated by Mr. Reade, Collector of Canara in 1810, to have been the general instructions under which the land assessment of Canara had been directed to be fixed by Major Munro on his leaving Canara. He further stated that an increasing difficulty was experienced in realizing the revenue which he had at first ascribed to various causes, such as "the operation of the judicial system; the insufficient protection afforded by the police; the harassing process of the courts; the precarious demand for the produce of the country. At length, however, Mr. Reade felt himself constrained to declare that more revenue was drawn from the country than was consistent with good policy."

Paragraph 18, Report of Madras Board of Revenue.

23. Mr. Reade added, that "the majority of the estates in Canara were in 1810 assessed higher than they would have been had the standard of Major Munro been inviolably observed. This, he said, had gradually taken place, in consequence of the decline of agriculture and poverty among the ryots rendering it necessary, in order to maintain the land revenue at its former standard, to make up by an increase on low rated land for the rent of others which had failed altogether; or, in other words, the load of assessment which had already thrown some lands out of occupation had been shifted on to other land hitherto more fortunately situated. At that time the needs of the State were great, but it is difficult to see what lasting good could be expected from such an evidently suicidal policy.

Paragraph 22, above Report.

24. But the depression of the province was not attributed to the land tax alone, but to the aggregate amount of revenue drawn from it, "particularly the burdensomeness of the salt and tobacco monopolies, and of the sea and land customs and stamp duties," added to the "decline in the export trade in the staples, and the fall in the prices of agricultural produce."

Paragraph 25, Report of Board of Revenue.

25. In proposing in 1814 a remedy for the depressed state of the province, Mr. Reade stated that "the assessment in the aggregate absorbed more than one-third of the

Paragraph 27 of above Report.

gross produce, and was very unequal in its detailed application;" he expressed his opinion "that the assessment should be limited generally to 30 per cent. of the gross produce, including the estimated produce of such parts of estates as, though now waste, may at a former period have been under cultivation. In Sunda and Belgy, and on the Mahratta frontier, he said 20 per cent. would perhaps be as much as should be taken, assuming the land rent to be equal above the Ghâts to 36½ and below to 36¾ per cent. of the gross produce; he considered that a net reduction from the Settlement of A.D. 1812-13 of 4 per cent. below the Ghâts and 7 per cent. above would render the assessment very moderate and easy of collection."

Paragraph 31 of above Report.

26. Whether Mr. Reade's suggestions were carried into effect does not appear, but in 1817 Mr. Harris, the then Collector, had his attention drawn to the subject of the land revenue by the Revenue Board, and was directed to forward a copy of his report to Colonel Munro, who happened again to be in the district. Mr. Harris reported "that the ancient assessment or 'Shist' even did not bear with any degree of equality on the several estates; he explained that he had been guided in making the Settlement by his estimate of the actual productive powers of each estate, but that his demand had not been limited to the standard of the ancient 'Shist' and ¾ of the 'Shamil' (as the extra cesses of the Bednoor Rajah, Hyder, and Tippoo had come to be called), because that rule was not strictly observed by Colonel Munro himself in his first Settlement, and many estates assessed by him above that standard had continued ever since to pay the higher assessment;" and proceeded to show that the adoption of Colonel Munro's alleged rule would have a very partial effect.

Paragraph 32 of above Report.

27. Colonel Munro, to whom Mr. Harris' report was forwarded, stated "that his former report, and the recommendations he, as Collector, had made for regulating the assessment, were founded on the best information then obtainable, and were the result of his best consideration of the subject; but that from what he had gathered during his recent visit to Canara, he was inclined to think that the assessment formerly proposed by him for each district was sufficiently high; more accurate knowledge, acquired in a period of 16 years might, he observed, show that the proportions suggested by him were not exactly suited to the state of the respective districts, but in proposing them he had not thought minute exactness necessary, or, if attainable, half so important as the giving to each district a fixed limit of assessment. In regard to the maximum that had since been established in

the Puttahs annually issued, viz., the old Rekah, with the full extra assessment of Hyder, he considered it calculated either to discourage than give confidence to the landlords, because it held over them an assessment which few would be ever able to pay." Colonel Munro, however, stated his conviction that the country generally had improved since it had been under our Government.

28. The Board observed, that "they did not contemplate any measure such as a minute local scrutiny or new Survey with a view to the equalization of the assessment in Canara. Their object, in the first instance, was to limit the demand in all estates. What had hitherto constituted the maximum of assessment, the Shist (or standard assessment) and the whole of the Shamil (or extra cesses), was known to be greatly beyond the resources of the country, and never had been realized, and to the approximation made to this high standard in the actual assessment on more than half the landed property in Canara, they attributed the deteriorated state of the province. It was to this evil they were desirous of applying a remedy. On the whole the Board were of opinion that the best universal standard of demand would be the average collections realized from each estate since the province had been under the British Government, and they desired that the Settlement for 1817-18 should be founded on that basis."

Paragraph 33 of above Report.

29. It appears that attempts, which it would be tedious to follow, were then made to fix an assessment on the above basis, and various experiments were tried, in all of which 30 per cent. of the gross produce appears to have been considered to be the just limit of the Government demand. Mr. Harris' Settlement, which is called in official documents the "Tharow," however, appears to have succeeded, as regards permanency of assessment, no more than those which had preceded it, and large remissions of revenue were annually granted, and a duty on rice relinquished at a sacrifice of Rs. 1,40,000 a year, in order to further ease the agricultural classes.

30. The old* accounts which were collected by Colonel Munro at the time of his Settlement, and "deposited by him, with a view to security, in the Táluka Kutcherries, had been nearly all destroyed by insects, and what remained were so imperfect and mutilated, as to be totally useless. Many

Paragraph 79 of above Report.

* NOTE.—It appears that the old accounts were to a great extent systematically withheld from Sir T. Munro at the time of the first settlement made by him in 1799-1800. Para. 54 *et seq.* letter of Honourable T. Harris, Collector of Canara, to Revenue Board, printed in Vol. III. of Brief for Defendant in Canara Land Case.

accounts of a more recent period were also not forthcoming, and from the manner in which such as are now extant have been prepared, no reliance can be placed on their accuracy. Partly on this ground, and mainly with a view to the correction of alleged inequalities in the existing assessment, the necessity for a new Survey has more than once been urged by the officer in charge of the province. The Board has been hitherto unable to judge of the necessity for the adoption of that or any other measure having the same object, from the want of the means of obtaining a clear insight into the actual operation and bearing of the present assessment. But, as before stated, the Collector has been authorized in the meantime to grant such remissions as might be necessary in all cases of ascertained over-assessment." The notice of issue of instructions for a better system of accounts, and for an investigation into the state of the province, with a view to a better system of revenue management, closes the report of the Board of Revenue on the district, bringing its revenue history up to 1831.

31. The subsequent history of the province will be found in a little book called "The Land Assessment and the Landed Tenures of Canara," printed at Mangalore in 1853, and compiled from official documents by Mr. C. F. Chamier, of the Madras Civil Service, the statements of which I will make use of, giving extracts of the more material passages.

32. In 1832 Mr. Viveash, then Collector, "expressed his disapproval of the system of granting remissions in bad years, on the ground that a Settlement originally formed on the principle of taking one-third of the gross produce, and subsequently fixed at the average of 17 years' collections, was ample to secure both remuneration for labour and profit for capital employed, and that therefore remissions were unnecessary on occasions of loss. He advocated the introduction of a system of permanency by confirming the vested right of proprietors and making the Government demand permanent."

Pages 17 and 18.

33. Mr. Viveash proposed to separate and classify the estates into Bhurty, or those which paid the full "Tharow" assessment, and "Kum Bhurty," or those which had not paid it; which last were to be again sub-classified under three heads:—1*st*, called "Waidah," or those which were to be brought up to the full assessment by general instalments; 2*nd*, "Board Shiffaras," those in which a permanent remission had been sanctioned by the Madras Revenue Board; 3*rd*, "Tunky," those remaining under investigation. This measure was doubtless a beneficial one so far as it removed a certain, and apparently a large proportion of estates

from the evils of an annually fluctuating demand, and provided for in time bringing all the residue into the same category.

34. I have gone to the above length in extracts, sketching the revenue history of Canara in the first 35 years of our tenure of the country, namely, from 1800 to 1835, in order to show what little security there could be for anything like uniformity of assessment. Even supposing the original foundation, the Shist or Rekah of Hurryhur Roy, to have been just in its detailed application, it could not have failed to have become corrupted in the lapse of time, and by the successive additions imposed by successive Governments, a large proportion of which were adopted in our first Settlement. Mr. Blane, Collector in 1848, stated that Canara afforded a strong example of the difficulty of ingrafting the regular, systematic, and *bonâ fide* proceedings of a civilized European Government, upon the uncertain basis of an antiquated and fluctuating Native system of revenue. He referred to the measures of the former Government, by which the inequalities in the ancient assessment were practically obviated, such as imposing a heavy duty on the transit and export of grain, and not allowing the aggregate revenue of the Magunee (turf or subdivision of a táluka) to fall off.* He was inclined to attribute the little increase which had taken place in the revenue of lower Canara, in a great measure to the large appropriation of waste lands, on the plea of their being included within the limits of estates. If strictly accurate returns of rent or net produce could be obtained, they would afford means of judging whether the revenue paid to Government was high or low; but as no true statement, or even an approach to accuracy, could be obtained by any other means, some measurement and classification of the land became necessary.

Page 48 of Mr. Chamier's Book.

35. A system of assessment which may be worked with some kind of success by a Native Government cannot be so worked by ours. *First*, because the standard or maximum demand is under Native rule only nominally permanent; if a ryot cannot pay it, matters are in some form made easy for him—advances are made for seed, part of the assessment is remitted, part left outstanding, and if the ryot's means and stock allow of his cultivating more extensively, additional land is granted on easy terms. A Native Government can obtain a knowledge of the circumstances of every individual cultivator, which is debarred from us; they fully intend to collect all they can, without inquiring too nicely whether the profits of the ryots are derived from the Government land held

* Under-assessment might thus perhaps be remedied, but it is not easy to see what remedy would be afforded to cases of inequality or of over-assessment.

by him, from Enam land of which he may happen to be the holder, or from trade. The ryot, on the other hand, fully intends to pay as little as he can ; but it is fully understood between both parties, at least in a decently regulated Native State, that no ryot is to be utterly ruined by excessive exaction; he is always to be left enough to get on with. Moreover the ryot is always, supposing that the Native administration is one of average justice, protected from excessive exaction or extortion on the part of his subordinate Native officials. The means of obtaining correct information are much greater than we possess. Trifling malpractices may be winked at, but it is an understood thing that the State alone shall share in the ryot's earnings, and not in addition a host of subordinate officials. In case of reports of exaction or extortion becoming prevalent, the procedure against the culprit is very summary, and little fettered by legal forms or the necessity for exact proof. A Native revenue system is only workable in association with the compensations inseparable from Native management, which disappear on the introduction of our rule. The condition of the agricultural classes then steadily deteriorates, and the revenue, in spite of all exertions to keep it up, diminishes till a level is attained compatible with the change in management. But the prosperity of the district or the revenue rarely if ever recover themselves, till circumstances permit of the establishment of a sure foundation for revenue management by means of a Survey and valuation of the land.

36. In Canara it appears to have been many years before the adjustment of the revenue to the requirements of the change of rule occurred ; large annual remissions were granted, and, beyond all doubt, great encroachments on adjacent Government waste took place, without any corresponding increase in the assessment of the encroaching estate. Thus, in course of time, the general pressure of the assessment was greatly mitigated. The great depreciation of the prices of agricultural produce, which was at its height from twenty to twenty-five years ago, bore less heavily in Canara than in other districts, for its staple products, rice, spices, and betelnut, are all of a specially marketable character. The want of communications, which pressed so heavily everywhere else, was less severely felt in Canara than elsewhere, for the long sea board afforded the coast districts ready means of export, and the unbulky nature of the produce rendered transport eastward on pack bullocks comparatively easy. About 20 years ago the opening up of the district by means of roads in every direction commenced, and something was done in each successive year. At the present time there are probably more miles of made and cleared road in North Canara than in any other district of like area on this side of

India. These roads were principally devised by Captain, now Lieutenant-Colonel, Walker, of the Madras Engineers, whose name will be long remembered as the pioneer of road communication in North Canara.

37. Thirty per cent.* of the gross produce was considered to be the just limit of the Government demand. At no time in the last 20 years can the average actual demand have amounted to near that proportion, and of late years it cannot have exceeded even a third of that amount. Land is consequently very highly valued, and is generally exceedingly saleable, and the people are generally in very prosperous circumstances. But there is no doubt that in many parts Government do not secure a fair revenue. 'From the want of definition of estates disputed boundaries are common; the limits of estates have become greatly enlarged, both by encroachment upon Government waste and upon each other, and from this cause, and from the inherent imperfections and often corruption of the Native assessment, the taxation of the district is now exceedingly unequal.'

38. The assessment is fixed on what is called the "Wurg," which appears to correspond with our "Khateh," with this exception, that if a Wurgdar takes up fresh land from Government, or obtain the transfer of a portion of another "Wurg" to him by agreement or purchase, the additional land is not included in the original "Wurg," but a new one is made in the accounts. Thus one person may, and frequently does, hold several "Wurgs" in one and the same village.

39. A "Wurg" may be either "Moolee" or "Chalee." If "Moolee," the proprietary right is considered to be vested in the Wurgdar, if "Chalee" he has no such right. Inferior to the Mooldar" or "Mool Wurgdar" is the "Moolgeneedar," who has acquired his land from a Mooldar, and is his inferior tenant but holds on a fixed rent on a lease for ever; this rent is not subject to increase. It is however noticed in some of the official documents† relating to Canara that the inferior tenant's rent is subject to increase in case the Mooldar's taxation should be increased. This would appear to be no more than a common sense deduction, for as the tax payable by the proprietors or Mooldars in Canara is by the most ancient custom a certain portion of the produce, and as that produce must vary in value with the fluctuation in prices, the commutation value of the share of the produce which the State has a

* Para. 3. Letter of Honourable T. Harris, Collector of Canara, to Revenue Board, dated 19th January 1814, printed in Vol. III. of Defendant's Brief in Canara Land Case.

† See page 86 of letters relating to the early Revenue Administration of Canara, printed at Bombay, 1866.

right to exact must also fluctuate; otherwise in time the tax might come to exceed what was once only the rent; if an increase of rent corresponding to that of the tax was not to be made, the right of property in the land would, so far from being any gain or privilege, entail a dead loss upon the proprietor. The Moolgeneedar's name is recognized in the Government accounts, and the revenue sometimes is collected from him, though not always.

40. The third and most inferior tenure is called "Chalgenee," which is nothing more than a tenant-at-will. A Chalgeneedar may hold either under a "Mooldar" or under a Moolgeneedar, or it is possible that he may hold under Government, as the occupant of a lapsed "Moolee Wurg." If holding under a superior holder, his name is not recognized in the accounts in any way.

41. If a superior holder found his tenant in arrears, he had, under the Madras regulations, the power of himself attaching his property, reporting the fact to the Collector, who at 30 days' notice, during which time the tenant could appeal, sold the property by auction and satisfied the claim.

42. The assessment paid by any particular "Wurg" at any time is ascertainable; but of its area, or of what description of land, irrigated or unirrigated, it is composed, we have no knowledge. About 1820 a partial Survey was made of some of the districts in North Canara; "Wurgs" then existing were measured according to their limits at that time; none of the waste land was measured; it appears to have been intended to have revised the assessment also, but nothing was carried into effect in this direction;* the area of the "Wurg" was entered in the accounts and the assessment hitherto in force levied upon it.

43. The above remarks regarding the past revenue management and the tenures of land are generally applicable to all North Canara. I will now proceed in special reference to the portion of the Soopa Táluka, the Settlement of which is under report. The occupied land of these villages was all measured about A.D. 1822 in the manner described in the preceding paragraph, the assessment remaining unaltered; if waste land was required by any one, he applied to the Collector or Mamlutdar. The latter had power to act without reference to superior authority if the land applied for did not exceed 5 acres of rice or 1 acre of garden land. If the application was acceded to, the "Shanbog" or Koolkurnee was directed to carry it out. The land was then measured by a Karkoon

* The assessment of fifty-six villages in the Sirsee and Yellapoor Tálukas was revised and preparations were far advanced for treating many more in those Tálukas and Ankola in a similar way, when in consequence of the other occupations of the Collector, the work was stopped. Page 159, letters on early Revenue Administration of Canara, Bombay, 1866.

from the Mamlutdar's Kutcherry, and the rate per acre fixed by him. Three Karkoons, on Rs. 20 a month each, were permanently sanctioned for this work in 1860; before that it was done by temporary Karkoons, entertained for a few months each year on Rs. 15 a month.

44. Rice land was divided into 6 classes, with different rates of assessment, from Rs. 4 down to Re. 1 per acre. If any one was discontented with the assessment of his "Wurg," he could petition, when a measurement would, in most cases, and generally after some delay, be allowed, and a new assessment fixed upon the abovementioned rates.

45. Dry-crop land, called "Hukul," not included in any "Wurg" in the Survey of 1822, was allowed to be cultivated on permission being obtained from the "Shanbog" (the Village Accountant). He was supposed to measure the land so cultivated, and stated its area and assessment; for dry-crop land there were only two rates of assessment, one rupee per acre and eight annas per acre.

46. I was unable to obtain complete accounts of the villages under report for more than the past ten years; the following is an abstract of them:—

Years.	Acres occupied.	Permanent reductions on Standard Assessment.	Annual Remissions.	Collections.
1853-54	9,630	812	336	12,343
1854-55	9,682	808	336	12,348
1855-56	10,196	877	336	12,755
1856-57	10,601	930	336	12,998
1857-58	10,566	920	336	13,011
1858-59	10,652	890	336	13,067
1859-60	10,813	872	336	13,162
1860-61	11,014	857	336	13,296
1861-62	10,854	965	238	13,276
1862-63	11,383	871	186	13,685

47. The acres above shown are those deduced from the measurement made in 1822, with, in addition, all Government waste lands since measured and taken into occupation. From the general uniformity of the annual sums in the 3rd and 4th columns, there seems to have been little difference, as regards permanency, between the fixed reductions and the annual remissions; the actual difference I believe to have been merely that the latter were granted by the Collector, but subject to annual renewal, while the former were finally and permanently decided to be unrealizable, under sanction of the Revenue Board at Madras, the sanction of which was necessary for any permanent reduction of the assessment.

48. It was always suspected, as will be seen in the previous correspondence and remarks, that the area actually occupied was, owing to encroachment, much greater than that which was actually brought to account, and the result of our Survey fully confirmed this suspicion. In 1862-63, the last year of the above statement, the occupied area is shown at acres 11,383; in 1863-64 it was, according to the old accounts, acres 10,751, while our Survey returns show it at acres 15,327, an excess of occupied area not hitherto brought to account of acres 4,576, or 42 per cent.

49. The fixing rates of assessment for these villages was comparatively an easy operation, as the villages immediately to the north in the Belgaum Collectorate, and those immediately to the east in the Dharwar Collectorate, had been settled by us, the first 8 and the latter 14 years ago. It is true that prices have much risen in the last few years, but the outbreak of fever in Canara, and its continuance year after year, has greatly impaired the value of land in the district. Looking, too, at the fact of this being the first tract of country settled by us in Canara, and that some apprehension existed regarding what the result of our Settlement would be; seeing moreover, too, that the imposition of very moderate rates of assessment would largely add to the existing land revenue, I thought it would be advisable to adopt rates certainly no higher than the rates in the adjacent villages of Belgaum and Dharwar.

50. For the villages of the Bedee Táluka, immediately to the north of Hullihal, a maximum rice crop rate of Rs. 6 and maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-14-0 was adopted in 1856. In the adjacent villages of the Dharwar Collectorate the maximum rice rate was Rs. 7. But the position of these Dharwar villages was somewhat better than those round Hullihal, being nearer to the plains where rice is chiefly exported to. I therefore decided on adopting Rs. 5-8-0 as the maximum assessment for the rice land, and Re. 0-14-0 for the dry crop. In case of any discon-

tent regarding the increase of assessment, we should then be able to point to the clear fact that they were at any rate paying, to say the least, no higher assessment than adjacent villages paid and prospered under.

51. The following is the result of the imposition of the new rates of assessment in the twenty villages settled last year :— .

Number of Villages.	By old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.					
	Occupied land.		Occupied land.		Government arable assessed waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied Government arable assessed land.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	10,751	12,406	15,327	23,439	1,374	450	16,701	23,889

Of the 15,327 acres of occupied land, acres 8,272 consist of rice land bearing Rs. 20,654, an average of Rs. 2-7-11 per acre; of dry-crop land there are acres 7,055 assessed at Rs. 2,785, an average of Re. 0-6-4 per acre.

52. Thus on the land in occupation last year according to the old accounts acres 10,751, and as ascertained by the Survey acres 15,327, the assessment is raised from Rs. 12,406 to Rs. 23,439. For last year, the year of Settlement, every cultivator had the advantage of the old or new rates of assessment whichever might be the lowest, as he was not aware of the new rates till the Settlement was made at the end of the year, in the month of April.

53. In the present year the new rates alone appear in the accounts, all traces of the old assessment or areas disappearing for ever. The following statement shows the area of land under occupation at the present time, and the revenue to be realized thereon in the present year 1864-65, also the area of the unoccupied arable waste and the assessment upon it:—

Occupied.		Unoccupied arable waste.	
Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
15,634	23,558	1,066	330

54. The new rates of assessment appear to give general satisfaction, and I understand that the people fully admit that they have been most moderately taxed. Some apprehension existed regarding what might be done in the case of ascertained encroachment, but this has been entirely removed, from their having seen that existing occupation was everywhere confirmed, the land being merely brought under assessment.

55. I have now 31 more villages of the Soopa Táluka ready for settlement—they were classed last year; but had it been even desirable to settle them then, their papers could not have been ready for the Settlement before the present season. These villages comprise the town of Hullihal itself and the villages immediately contiguous to it, and stretch away to a distance of 10 or 12 miles, the most distant being on the margin of the heavy jungle. I propose to take for the town of Hullihal and the villages close to it Rs. 6 maximum for the rice land and 1 rupee for the dry-crop land; 8 annas and 2 annas respectively more than was adopted for the 20 villages settled last year; the immediate vicinity of the Hullihal market fully justifying these small increases. For the remaining villages Rs. 5-8-0 maximum, excepting 3 villages most remotely situated, for which I propose to adopt Rs. 5 maximum for the rice land; for the dry-crop land I propose to take a maximum of Re. 0-14-0 per acre. The following shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates of assessment :—

Number of Villages.	By old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.					
	Occupied land.		Occupied land.		Government arable unoccupied waste.		Total Government land occupied and waste.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
31	9,291	9,384	11,124	16,503	899	651	12,023	17,154

Of the above acres 11,124 of occupied land, acres 6,634 consist of rice land, bearing assessment Rs. 14,425, an average of Rs. 2-6-3 per acre. There are acres 5,090 dry-crop land assessed at Rs. 2,078, an average of Re. 0-6-6 per acre.

56. In these villages also the Survey shows the occupied area to be considerably in excess of what was brought to account

in the old accounts, namely, acres 11,124 against acres 9,291. The estimated increase of revenue is also considerable. But I have no doubt whatever that the settlement of these villages, which I propose to make in April or May next, will prove satisfactory to all.

57. The result of the settlement of the 51 villages, 20 last season, and 31 this, will be an increase of the Government revenue from Rs. 21,790 to Rs. 39,942 at least; that is, reckoning the land at present in occupation only. But there is still unoccupied waste assessed at Rs. 1,101 comprising acres 2,273, of which some considerable portion will probably be taken up this year. The future revenue will therefore fall little short of double that of the last year of the old assessment, and I do not anticipate that the result of the division of assessment in the remaining villages in this part of North Canara will prove very different.

58. It must not be supposed that the increase of assessment is by any means uniformly spread. In one or two villages the total assessment was either reduced or remained very nearly the same, while even in those the assessment of some individuals was increased; again, in many villages where the total assessment was increased, that of some individuals was reduced. It was universally to be remarked that the assessment of the Patels, the "Shanbogs" or Koolkurnees and their relations was much increased. Hitherto they had held their land on exceptionally light assessment, and had, besides, very largely encroached. I will give one specimen (an aggravated instance certainly) of encroachment upon one individual, but common enough as regards the amount of land held without being brought to account. Acres 37, bearing assessment by the old accounts Rs. 4, were entered in the accounts as the "wurg" of a certain ryot, who we found in actual possession of but 2 acres 23 goontas, for which he paid the Rs. 4; the whole of the remaining land was occupied by the Patel of the village without any recognition in the accounts, and without paying anything whatever for it.

59. I must mention that there is no Enam in these villages, excepting 6 acres valued by the Survey at Rs. 14 in one village. This very small proportion of Enam land is the general rule in North Canara, nearly all the Enams having been confiscated by Tippoo, and the remainder converted under our Government into cash grants.

60. There is a total area of acres 25,803 unassessed, unarable Government waste; in these 51 villages, the greater part of which is covered with forest, though containing few of any mature timber trees, there are great quantities of young trees and of teak poles. The area to be devoted to free grazing land is not yet

settled as regards all the villages. As soon as it is, a general list with maps of these lands will be supplied for the use of the Forest Department. All existing wood in this tract should be carefully preserved, as it is one of the sources of supply most accessible to the plains for fire-wood, bamboos, and teak poles.

61. It is a question as to how many years the Settlement now made, and those to be made, in Canara should be guaranteed for. Considering the great revolution in prices which is taking place, the general opening up of the district which is in progress, and the present unhealthy state of the agricultural population from the epidemic fever of the last 3 or 4 years, which necessitates a lower standard of assessment than would otherwise be necessary, I think that the new rates of assessment should not be guaranteed for more than fifteen years at the most, which will make them expire in 1877-78; and, moreover, I think that the Settlement to be made in all North Canara might be made to expire in that year. The 30-year Settlements of the western tálukas of the Dharwar Collectorate which adjoin North Canara expire in 1876-77 and 1877-78; it would be very convenient to have the revision of assessment there and in North Canara about the same time, and it would also be in every way accompanied by advantage if all the Settlements of the different tálukas of a Collectorate were subject to revision in the same year. As the revision of our Settlements involves neither remeasurement nor reclassification, but merely a percentage increase or decrease of assessment, based upon general considerations, there would be not the slightest difficulty in re-assessing a whole Collectorate in one and the same year.

62. The usual notification regarding the reservation of the right to collect one anna additional on the rupee land tax as a cess for local purposes was made, and the tax will be collected in the current year. Intimation was also given regarding the reservation of right to Government to impose additional assessment in case of the construction of works of irrigation at the Government expense.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.

No. 1146 of 1865.

From

M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esquire,

Collector of Canara;

To

W. HART, Esquire,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Poona.

Canara, 3rd May 1865.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, a report from Major W. C. Anderson, on the Settlement of the assessment of twenty villages in the Soopa Táluka of this Collectorate, which was made by us conjointly in April and May of last year, in accordance with the Government Resolution No. 1227, dated 2nd April 1864, and I beg to recommend that the Settlement, as reported to have been made by us, be confirmed.

2. The rates which we determined to recommend (*vide* paragraphs 49-50 of Major Anderson's report) were adopted after consideration of the following circumstances:—(1) It was evident that the existing assessment was greatly below what it would be were the lowest possible rates ever actually imposed on the neighbouring districts of Dharwar and Belgaum adopted. (2) That there appeared to be nothing in the tenures of that portion of Canara to limit the right of Government to increase the assessment. (3) That the adoption of rates higher in proportion to the general increase of prices than those in Dharwar and Belgaum many years before, or even of those rates without any increase, would, especially when taken with the large additional average discovered by the Survey, have caused a sudden and enormous rise in the revenue, which must have had a bad effect on the people in the depressed state to which several years of epidemic fever had reduced them. For these considerations we determined to propose rates likely to yield a moderate increase of revenue.

3. The occupied area by the old accounts measured 10,751 acres, but by the Survey it was found to measure 15,327 acres; the former assessment was Rs. 12,406 or an average of Rs. 1-2-5 per acre of old measurement and Re. 0-12-11 per acre of the new measurement. If the Dharwar maximum (of some 12 years previously) had been adopted, the average assessment would have been Rs. 2-2-6 per acre of new measurement, and the revenue would have risen from Rs. 12,406 to nearly Rs. 30,000. We therefore

adopted the modified maximum rates of Rs. 5½ on rice and Re. 0-14-0 on dry crops, which have given an increased average of Rs. 1-8-5 per acre of new assessment, and a total increase of revenue from Rs. 12,406 to Rs. 23,439; of this great increase of 89 per cent., at least one-half is to be attributed to the larger area ascertained by the Survey, and the remainder to the higher rates of assessment.

4. In paragraph 54 of his report, Major Anderson proposes rates very similar to those for 31 more villages which are ready for Settlement; in these the difference between the area in the old accounts and that proved by Survey is not so great as in the other batch of 20 villages, and the increase of revenue is only 76 per cent. (instead of 89), notwithstanding that the rates are somewhat higher in some of these villages. I am not aware of the exact division of 31 villages between the three maxima proposed of 6, 5½, and 5; but I have sufficiently accurate acquaintance with their situation to be able to express my concurrence in Major Anderson's suggestions.

5. In the last paragraph of his report, Major Anderson discusses the important question of the duration of this Settlement, and recommends, for reasons given, that it should be guaranteed for only 15 years, and that all future Settlements introduced into North Canara should expire simultaneously with this Hullial Settlement, or in 1877-78. I am unable to concur in this proposal, and I would invite the most careful consideration of the question, whether these Canara Settlements, or a great portion of them, should not at once be declared permanent and unalterable; and the considerations which lead me to make this suggestion are briefly as follows :—(1) The great antiquity of the tenures of land in Canara, dating back for centuries, and in many cases the uninterrupted possession of their estates by families for many generations; (2) that lands in Canara had a saleable value long before the rise of Hyder Ali, and recovered it immediately after the fall of Tippoo, and that this value has gone on increasing during the 64 years that the country has been under our rule; (3) that none of the Madras Revenue Officers, who have from time to time recommended a Survey, appear to have contemplated anything resembling a periodical revision of assessment; and (4) that the permanent settlement of the lands in Canara which are now under cultivation, or of such portion of them as are private property, would not in any way interfere with the power of the Government to obtain a large supplementary revenue, capable of periodical revision from the lands which have been recently, or may in future years be reclaimed from the forest and taken up for cultivation.

6. Regarding the first and second of these considerations, I beg to submit a memorandum (Appendix A) on the subject of land tenures in Canara, the perusal of which will show that we have a very different state of things to deal with to that existing generally in the territories conquered from the Peishwa 20 years after Canara came into our possession. Long before the different provinces, now known to us as Canara, fell under the rule of Hyder Ali, the rights and tenures of each were well known and carefully observed. In the Payen Ghát districts of Tullava, Haiga, and Konkuna, the cultivated lands were in almost every case private property, and even after the disturbances caused by the exactions of the Mysore princes, these lands had a well-known market value, ranging from 5 to 25 times the annual assessment. It may be enough to quote the following words from a letter written by the Governor of Madras in Council to the President and Member of the Board of Revenue at Madras (dated 20th September 1800, paragraph 2):—

"In the consideration therefore of this subject (the history of the affairs of Canara,) we observe with particular satisfaction that the proprietary right in the lands of Canara has been derived from so remote a period, and that the existing knowledge and estimation of those rights among the descendants of the original proprietors, indicate the easy means of introducing a permanent system of revenue and judicature."

7. I think that a country in which the tenures have existed for so long in a state of stability and development, must require a different treatment from that applied by our Revenue Survey to the districts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where it has been confidently asserted that, as a general rule, proprietary rights in the soil did not exist previously to the Settlement commenced in 1840, and it certainly appears to me very doubtful if anything but the most unavoidable necessity could justify a limitation of the benefits of the Bombay Settlement to half or less than half of the period for which it was liberally and universally guaranteed in the districts of the Southern Maratta Country, unless this limited period be fixed with the avowed intention of making the Settlement permanent after the first revision.

8. I would most respectfully submit my opinion that no decision should be passed regarding the duration of the Settlement which is now being introduced into Canara, without a careful consideration of all that has been said and written in the documents which I now submit (as per annexed list,) and which I have obtained in manuscript from the offices of the Board of Revenue at Madras and the Collector of South Canara at Mangalore. I would venture to recommend that these papers be reprinted for convenience of perusal and reference, as they will be found to contain much valuable information on many subjects which will come up for consideration during the Settlement; for example, the rights of sub-

tenants, the tenure of temple lands, the mode of assessing garden and cocoanut lands, and the various customs connected with leases, rent, and mortgages.

9. None of the papers referred to are included in the printed compilation sent to me with your memorandum No. 4281, dated 27th October 1864.

10. I would also beg leave to suggest that the article in the 42nd number of the *Calcutta Review* of December 1853, referred to in the letter* from the Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, to the Government of Madras, may, with permission of the Editor, be reprinted for our information.

Vide page 2 of the printed compilation referred to above.

11. If after a consideration of the contents of these papers it should appear that the circumstances of the proprietors of land in Canara are peculiar in regard to the antiquity of their tenures, their recognized proprietary right, and their long enjoyment of their tenures for more than 60 years under the British rule, undisturbed by any Survey or revision of assessment, then it might be granted that these are circumstances which warrant a permanent settlement of the revenue.

12. In his despatch No. 14 of the 9th July 1862, the Secretary of State for India states that the restriction against a permanent settlement of the land revenue in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay may be removed as districts are brought under the revised assessment, and when there is reason to believe that the land revenue has reached its probable limit and is equitably assessed. Whether or not, the land revenue of North Canara, as now to be revised, can be considered to have reached its probable limit, is for Government to decide. I beg most respectfully to submit that the people of this district have been looking forward to this revision of assessment for more than half a century; that it has always been postponed and held in suspense over them, and that I am aware that it will be a source of considerable disappointment to them to be informed that this Settlement, so long anticipated, is not to be final, but merely the forerunner of future periodical increases. If, therefore, Government were to decide that the land revenue of Canara, as now about to be revised, has reached its probable limit, and is not to be considered as liable to future increase, it may be expected that the Settlement will be received with great favour by the persons whose interest the Government is most anxious to consult, and that the value of land will be maintained at its present standard, instead of receiving a severe shock from the introduction of an element of uncertainty which has hitherto been absent.

13. The cultivated and assessed lands of North Canara bear a very small proportion to the unassessed forest tracts, and it is to the latter that we must look for the great increase of revenue in this Collectorate. The assessment on the cultivated lands of North Canara may be stated in round numbers at $6\frac{1}{4}$ lacs of rupees, and if the assessment of the rest of the Collectorate is increased in the same proportion as the villages of the Soopa Táluk referred to above, the land revenue, as revised, will probably reach 11 or 12 lacs. I submit that it is scarcely advisable to defer the permanent and final settlement of this revenue for the sake of getting a small prospective increase 15 or 30 years hence, when we have the magnificent forests of North Canara to improve and develop, the conservancy of which will tax the energies of the Revenue Officers of Government. The following figures will serve to show what may be expected from the forest revenue of this Collectorate if properly looked after:—

Year.	Land Revenue.	Other Revenue, exclusive of Forest, Customs and Salt.	Forest Receipts.	Forest Expenditure.	Net Revenue from Forest.	Total Revenue, total of Columns 2, 3 and 6.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1853-1854	6,08,136	34,135	1,44,235	56,850	87,385	7,29,656	
1854-1855	6,11,117	26,056	85,014	63,790	21,224	6,58,397	
1855-1856	6,15,310	40,927	1,50,609	39,127	1,11,482	7,67,719	
1856-1857	6,13,969	40,443	1,60,639	50,970	1,09,669	7,64,081	
1857-1858	6,21,907	40,443	70,656	29,349	41,307	7,03,657	
1858-1859	6,31,088	40,443	1,00,604	40,805	59,799	7,31,330	
1859-1860	6,37,254	40,443	2,04,503	59,804	1,44,699	8,22,396	
1860-1861	6,45,023	72,233	2,53,159	78,393	1,74,766	8,92,022	
1861-1862	6,45,378	74,586	83,298	75,918	7,380	7,27,344	
1862-1863	6,58,023	60,777	3,62,643	48,056	3,14,587	10,33,387	
1863-1864	6,63,821	87,288	3,38,719	32,221	3,06,498	10,57,607	
1864-1865	6,73,800	90,584	4,07,608	91,467	*3,16,141	10,80,525	* The auction sales for 1864-65 having been rather late in some instances, a portion of the Forest revenue for 1864-65, estimated at Rs. 1,00,000, falls due for recovery in 1865-66.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Collector of Canara.

A.

Memorandum regarding Canara, to accompany letter No. 1146, *dated 3rd May* 1865, *from the Collector of Canara, to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.*

1. The district known from 1800 to 1860 as the British Collectorate of Canara, contains but a very small portion of the ancient division of India called Karnata.

"The tract distinguished in our maps as the Province of Canara, neither is, nor ever was known by that name to the people of the province or of any part of India. Voyagers, finding that it was a dependency of the kingdom of Canara, and probably that the officers of Government spoke that language, fell into the error which I have thought it necessary to notice."

Wilk's History of the South of India, I., 8, 9.

2. The ancient divisions which are included in the Canara Collectorate appear to be as follows:—(1) Tulava, which forms the greatest part of that portion of Canara known as the Collectorate of South Canara, and which remains under the Government of Madras. (2) Haiga, which includes the Honore and a great portion of the Coompta Táluk in the Collectorate of North Canara. (3) Conkuna, separated from Haiga by the Gungawully river, and embracing the present Carwar Táluk, with a portion of the Portuguese Territory of Goa. (4) Soonda or Sudhapoora, comprising the old districts of Supa, Sudha, Banawasi, and Bilghy, and the present táluks of Supa, Yellapoor, and Sirsee. Of these divisions, the three first—Tulava, Haig, and Conkuna, never formed part of the ancient province of Canara, and it is apparently only the southern portion of the Sudha or Soonda division that has any claim to be considered as part of that province.

3. It is unnecessary here to do more than name the ancient Cadumba dynasty, whose seat was at Banwassi, or the still more ancient Chalokia dynasty, although there appears ample material from old documents and inscriptions to determine the dates, order of succession, and extent of sovereignty of these houses. It is clear that the whole country now called Canara became subject to the Hindoo kings of Beejanuggur or Vijeyanuggara; shortly before the destruction of which dynasty, at the battle of Talikota in 1564, a branch was founded at Sudha by Arsuppa Naik, nephew of Vencatuppatti Raya, and his successors maintained with varied fortunes their authority in Conkuna and Haiga, as well as in Soonda, till the conquest of the country by Hyder Ali.

4. After the fall of Seringapatam, when a part of the possessions of the Mysore House fell into the hands of the British

Government, the Marquis of Wellesley commissioned Dr. Francis Buchanan, on the Bengal Medical Establishment, to investigate the state of agriculture, arts, and commerce, and the general history and customs of the countries acquired by the East India Company, and the results of Dr. Buchanan's travels were published, under the authority of the East India Company, in 1807.

5. The remarkable fidelity of his descriptions, so far as it has been in my power to test them, leads me to give to his book the fullest value which its early date and the high authority under which it was put forth could have commanded for it, and I have therefore collected here the passages in which Dr. Buchanan speaks of the land tenures of different portions of the country now known as Canara.

6. Regarding Tulava, which remains under the Government of Madras, my quotations may be very brief:—

"The Brahmins of Tulava pretend that they are the only persons entitled to be called Baleky or the proprietors of the soil." (III., 31.) "At present the greater portion of the country belongs to Bunts and other Sudras, who style themselves proprietors (Balekies), although the Brahmins are willing only to give them the title of Mulacaras or tenants. The property, if ever it belonged to the Brahmin, has been entirely alienated, nor is there even a pretence set up of the Brahmins having a power of redemption" (III., 31 and 32). "In Tulava the State has no lands, the whole is private property" (III., 33). "In this neighbourhood (Jamalabad) the hills that are cultivated after the Cotucadu or Cumri manner, are all private property" (III., 71). "In Tulava this (Cumri) is the only kind of cultivations of dry grains, although much of the ground seems fit for the purpose; but the natives have a notion that no high ground can produce anything unless a great deal of timber has been burnt on it. They therefore consider the greater part of the country as totally useless, except for pasture or hay, and very little of it produces the proper grass" (III., 72).

7. Regarding the country of Haiga he writes as follows:—

"Most of the cultivated lands in Haiga are private property; but the hills and forests belong to Government. Every man pays a certain shistu, caicagada, or land-tax for the whole of his property *in cumulo*, and cultivates it in whatever manner he pleases. The proprietors are called Mulagaras, and are chiefly Brahmins. Most of them cultivate their land on their own account, but some let a part out to Gayni-garas or renters, for Gayni signifies rent. Very few are encumbered with mortgages; the Brahmins of Haiga, like most Hindoos, being in many respects good "economists" (III., 139.) "Estates that pay 20 pagodas as land-tax sell for 100 Pagodas. The same quantity of land may be mortgaged for 50 Pagodas." Both these circumstances, of the estates being saleable and capable of being let on mortgage show that they are of more value to the proprietor than what might be esteemed as an adequate reward for the labour and expense of cultivation" (III., 140 and 141). "In the hilly part of the country many people of a Marattah extraction use the Cumri or Cotucadu cultivation. These hills are not private property and pay no land-tax, but those who sow them pay for the right of cultivation a poll-tax of ½ a Pagoda."

8. *Konkuna* :—

"It would appear that at one time all the lands of this district (Ankola Táluk) belonged to Jain landlords (Mulagaras); but all these have either been killed, or so oppressed that they have disappeared. After their expulsion part of the lands were annexed to the Government and part given to landlords (Mulagars) called Hubboo Brahmins." (III., 179.) "The lands formerly granted to the Hubboo Brahmins, and which form by far the greater part of the country, are called Mula lands, and may be transferred by sale whenever the proprietor pleases. The Hubboos have, indeed, alienated a portion of it to Marattahs, Konkuna Brahmins, and Comrapeca. It may be also transferred on mortgage, resumable at pleasure on paying the debt. This tenure is here called Adava. The Shistu, or assessment now in use, was made by Sherif-un-Mulk,* the Vizier of Ponday, already mentioned, and was formed by laying so much on the land, according to its soil and the quantity of rice seed that it was supposed capable of sowing. The proprietor may cultivate it with whatever he pleases; may plant it with palms without paying any additional tax. Since the time of Sherif-un-Mulk a small tax has been imposed on every cocoanut tree, and at different times, by imposing a percentage on the amount of each person's land-tax, an increase of revenue has been made. Major Munro, according to the account of the Revenue officers, considerably reduced the rate of the land tax; but owing to his care and strictness in the collections, the revenue which he raised was much greater than was ever before realized * * *. "An estate paying 4 Pagodas of revenue can be mortgaged for 100 Pagodas, and the mortgagee pays the taxes. The same estate will sell for 150 Pagodas. The Government lands are let at rack rent, which is of course higher than the tax (Shist) paid by the proprietors (Mulagars). The tenants on these lands, or Circarcuttees, cannot be turned out of these farms so long as they pay the rent, the leases being in perpetuity. They can neither sell nor mortgage their lease, but they may let it to an under-tenant." (III., 180 and 181.) "The forests are the property of the gods of the villages in which they are situated, and the trees ought not to be cut without having obtained leave from the Gauda or headman of the village, whose office is hereditary, and who is here also the priest to the temple of the village god. The idol receives nothing for granting this permission, but the neglect of the ceremony of asking his leave brings his vengeance on the guilty person. This seems therefore merely a contrivance to prevent the Government from claiming the property." (III., 187 and 188.) "As I am about to enter Karnata Desam, where a new face of things will present itself, I shall conclude this chapter by extracting from Mr. Read's answers to my queries :—

	Land now cultivated.	Capable of being so.	Sterile.
Honawera (Honore)	26	12	62
Ankola	21	20	59

"

(III., 91).

* This was a Vizier of Ibrahim Adil Shah Padshah, residing at Ponday, near Goa, and governing Konkon on behalf of the Beejapoor king. (Vol. III., 172).

The valuation or shisht was made in 1044 Fuslee (A.D. 1633), and extended to the five Mahals of Mirzee (Mirjan), Ankola, Ponday, Carwar, and Shiweshswar, all of which, except Ponday, are included in the Canara Collectorate.

9. *Karnata Desam Sondah :—*

"All the arable land in Sondah is considered as the property of Government, but the value of each estate is fixed, and so long as a tenant pays his rent, it is not customary to turn him or his heirs out of their possessions. It is true that he cannot transfer his right to occupy the farm by sale, but he may transfer it by mortgage to any person who will advance money. The revenue is paid entirely in money. * * * The dry field pays no revenue whatever, but a certain quantity is annexed to each estate of rice land as an encouragement for the farmer." (III., 242 and 243).

Except apparently the Hyga gardens. *Vide* next quotation from page 225.

" All these gardens (spice gardens) are private property, and all belong to Haiga Brahmins. When a man wishes to make a new one, he fixes on a proper situation, and purchases the whole from Government. The usual price has been 10 Pagodas or 40 rupees for each thousand (Sooparee) trees planted. For twelve years they pay no land tax ; on the thirteenth year every thousand trees paid, on a good soil, 3 Pagodas, and every year till the eighteenth an additional tax of 3 Pagodas was imposed. Afterwards the thousand trees on a good soil paid yearly 20 Pagodas; on a bad soil the tax was only 10 Pagodas a thousand: nothing was exacted for the plantains, pepper, betel-leaf, or cardamums" * * *. " He may sell the garden when he pleases. This property is never mortgaged. Tippoo raised the land tax, owing to which burden and other troubles many of the gardens now are waste. Major Munro reduced the rent to the old standard; but as yet no new gardens have been formed, and the people are expecting some further indulgence before they begin to plant." (III., 225 and 226.)

" Mr. Read states the proportion of sterile and productive lands in the four districts (Táluks) of Soonda in the following proportions, supposing each to be divided into a hundred parts :—

Táluks.	Land capable of cultivation.	Sterile Lands.
Supa...	12	88
Soonda or Sudha	16	84
Banawasi	20	80
Billighy	20	80

" The produce of the waste lands Mr. Read states as follows. The maund weighs $24\frac{84}{100}$ lbs., and is divided into 40 seers :—

Taluk.	Sandal-wood Trees.	Teak Trees.	Sissa Trees.	Annual produce of Honey.	Annual produce of Wax.	Annual produce of Wild Cinnamon.	Annual produce of Cabol China.	Annual produce of Wild Pepper.
				Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
Supa	2,097	3,94,495	59,770	33 23	49 6	15 30	5 10	...
Soonda or Sudha	1,718	1,639	1,715	8 7	29 28½	2 0	1 0	...
Banawasi ...	3,812	29	3,069	11 24	3 13	...	...	...
Billighy ..	5,266	.....	34	...	...	...	43 0	34 8
Total ...	12,893	3,96,113	64,588	53 14	72 7½	17 30	49 10	34 8

" I know that wild pepper is collected in the Soonda Táluk, but it has not been reported to Mr. Read. The report of the Maratha merchants I look upon as decisive, that it is not of so little value as interested persons have endeavoured to represent to the Collector.

" The Tahsildars have reported that nearly the whole of the arable lands are now cultivated, which is in direct opposition to both what I heard and what I saw. The number of sugarcanes cut annually amount to 6,260,400, which would produce about 4,471 maunds of about 30 lbs. each.

" Dry grains are chiefly cultivated in Supa, and about one-twentieth part of the arable land there is employed for that purpose.

" The cultivation of gardens has decreased about a third since the year 1754, when it is supposed that they were in the greatest possible prosperity."

" The stock employed in the country at present according to Mr. Read is—

Táluk.	Ploughs belonging to			Cattle.	
	Landlords.	Tenants.	Total.	Buffaloes, old and young.	Cows, kind, old and young.
Supa	2,348	2,043	4,391	8,992	12,882
Soonda	1,709	389	2,098	3,115	12,234
Banawasi	804	454	1,258	3,658	7,818
Billighy	1,407	360	1,767	1,760	7,515
Total ...	6,268	3,246	9,514	17,525	47,449

" Mr. Read gives the following account of the population of these districts :—

Táluks.	Houses, of which the following are occupied by—						Slaves.
	Total.	Christians.	Mussalmans.	Brahmins.	Shivbhactars.	Jains.	
Supa	6,929	87	515	1,116	780	87	343
Soonda	3,396	4	178	2,015	417	21	61
Banawasi ...	2,729	...	57	845	295	40	...
Billighy ...	2,593	...	50	692	433	24	36
Total ...	15,647	91	800	4,568	1,925	162	445

10. The above are the passages that I have noticed in Dr. Buchanan's book which refer to Canara tenures.

11. Much is said in Colonel Wilk's History of the South of India regarding the land tenures of India generally, and specially regarding those in Canara and Malabar. But perhaps the most interesting information on the subject is to be found in two letters from Sir Thomas Munro, one to Mr. Cockburn, dated 7th October 1800, printed at page 288 of his life, Volume I., and the other to Colonel Read, dated 16th June 1801, printed at page 160 (Volume III.), and from which I would quote the following extracts :—

Volume I., Chapter V.

" Now, having finished my indolent excuses, let us answer, as well as we can, your queries. All my settlements were made with the landlords, or in cases in which there was no landlord, with the immediate occupant. I cannot ascertain the number of landlords, because one man often has land in half a dozen of different villages, and his name appears in them all, but I am pretty sure that the number is not under twenty thousand. All rents are in money. The rent in kind, entered in the statement, was not a certain proportion of the crop, but the equivalent of a certain portion of money-rent which was taken to store different garrisons. I gave up the grain and substituted the same sum for which it had been originally commuted last century. No land in Canara was ever held, either of the Sirkar or of immediate proprietors, on the condition of sharing the crop. The thing is unknown here. All agreements among farmers and their tenants are for a fixed rent either in money, or kind, or both; and it is the same whether the crop is scanty or abundant.

In Canara, all the lands which the landlords do not immediately manage themselves, have a known fixed rent in money or kind, which it never exceeds, or for which it has been given from one generation to another. We are therefore sure that, by estimating such lands at what they have paid for some years past, we are not taking a high precarious rent, but one which experience has proved to be just. It is this system of fixed rents both among landlords and tenants together, with several other leading points, that tempts me to suppose that I know the actual state of this country nearly as well as I did that of the Baramahl after a seven years' residence. It is, however, to be recollected that it is a subject on which, after every possible investigation, one can only speak with uncertainty.

I acknowledge that my opinion is now more favourable with respect to the situation of the landlords here than it was when I wrote my letter of the 31st May. During the four months I was confined by the monsoon at Cundapoor, several hundred causes about claims to estates came before me. The produce was perfectly ascertained, because the accounts of it were brought forward by both parties. There was no instance in which the Sirkar's share was more than one-third. In many it was not one-fifth or one-sixth, and in some not one-tenth of the gross produce. It may be said that the most profitable lands are the most likely to produce contention. I have reason, however, to think that those alluded to were of all descriptions; and I am convinced that, by keeping a register for two or three years of all disputed lands, we should be able to form a more accurate judgment of the average

produce than could be done from a Survey. A claim given in by a hundred and forty-one Christian landlords has already furnished me with more examples of this kind. These men were carried into captivity by Tippoo in 1784, they returned last year; and as they are composed of all descriptions of men, from the highest to the lowest, they give a correct average of their own estate. These estates were confiscated by the Sultan, and divided among other castes. The Christians have claimed them again. It appears from a statement, acknowledged to be correct by both parties, that these lands are now cultivated by no less than two hundred and thirty-five under-tenants, who pay yearly to the proprietors Bah. Pagodas 2,532.

The Sirkar rent is Bah. Pagodas 859-2-15, very little more than one-third of the landlord's share, and probably not one-sixth of the gross produce. The Christians are supposed to be the most industrious class of rayets in this province. The average of their lands is therefore higher probably than that of any other whole caste; but I imagine that there are a great number of substantial landholders in all castes, and even in whole villages, in Mangalore, Bentwall and Barkoor, whose lands would average as high. Had we any means of ascertaining with any degree of certainty what the Sirkar's share actually is, the rest would be easy; for by reducing it to twenty-five per cent. of the gross produce wherever it was more, and letting it remain untouched where it was less, we should be as sure of realizing our land rent as we could be in England, and the proprietors and their tenants would be as comfortable as they are in that country. The industry and economy of the people, the fertility of the soil, the mildness of the climate, the facility and cheapness of cultivation, enable the landlords to pay here with ease a proportion of the produce which could not be levied in Europe, without reducing them to beggary.

"I am not now inclined to think that more than fifty, or at most sixty thousand Pagodas, ought to be remitted, or that twenty or twenty-five thousand of it ought to be remitted in the current year: the rest should be reserved till you make the permanent Settlement. The use of making an immediate remission of a certain portion, say one-sixteenth, is to convince the inhabitant that our demand is now limited, and that they may exert all their means in improvement, without the smallest risk of attracting the attention of the Sirkar. When they are satisfied that this is the case, a new spirit will be given to agriculture. But it is a difficult matter, and would be a work of *time*, to overcome their doubts and suspicions of our intentions by mere assurances. The speediest and best way of effecting it would be by a general remission; its being general, and everywhere equal, would show that it was not made with a view of averting partial failures, but that it was made because we had enough, and had fixed our demand. They have already begun to show more confidence than I could have expected. The inhabitants of Condipore, who know me best from months among them, have taken sunnuds as proprietors for more than one-third of the Sirkar lands of that district, which amounted to about seven thousand Pagodas rent, and I imagine they will take sunnuds for all the rest next year. These are lands from which the proprietors have been driven or expelled twenty years ago, or to which, from the failure of heirs, there have been no owners during that period. They have been considered as Sirkar lands, and cultivated at a reduced rent by a succession of cultivators. It is usual to allow a remission of about one-fourth of the rent of all lands which revert to the Sirkar, because a temporary holder will not go to the necessary expense in cultivating

them, inasmuch as he is liable to be turned out by any man who bids more. When a man takes a proprietary sunnud, he has the advantage of permanent possession, and the Sirkar has the advantage of a permanent rent, for a proprietor has no claim to indulgence for failure of crops or any other losses, and indeed very seldom asks it. Estates are frequently left uncultivated for a year, in consequence of disputed claims to the succession, and a curse pronounced upon whoever shall cultivate them till they are adjusted. But the rent is paid as regularly as if they had been cultivated as usual.

Your conjecture about the black books* specifying the extent and measurement of lands is wrong; had it been right, all the rest would have been easy. I mentioned in my report that the Bijanuggur Settlement had not been made from measurement, and none has hitherto been made. Estates are in the black books called wurgs, and are detailed according to their rent, without any mention of their extent. When they are sub-divided, the different lots become new wurgs, and are entered under new names, with a reference to that of the original wurg from which they had been separated. The rents are specified, but nothing said about the land. Hence it happens that, though we know what rent any particular village has paid at different periods, we know nothing of its wurgs; the situation and extent of them is scarcely known to anybody but the owners. They are often composed of fields lying at a distance from each other, and the lands of one wurg are sometimes scattered about in two or three different villages. The village servants know very little about them, because rents have been always fixed and paid whether the proprietor cultivated the whole or only a part of his estate. They never went to measure his land or to estimate his crop, for it was no part of their business. I am perfectly of your opinion about customs, and the danger of reckoning upon revenue to be drawn from consumption, but I must answer Webbe on this subject, as I have just got a query from him. (*Life of Sir Thomas Munro, Volume I., pages* 290—295.)

Your friend Alexander Read, who is now Collector of the Northern Division of Canara, has, I imagine, long ago described that country to you. To a revenue man it is by far the most interesting country in India, and had it not been for the confinement during the five months' monsoon, I never would have left it. All land is private property, except such estates as may have fallen to the Sirkar from the failure of heirs or the expulsion of the owners by oppression under the Mysore Government. By means of a variety of sunnuds I traced back the existence of landed property above a thousand years, and it has probably been in the same state from the earliest ages; the inhabitants having so great an interest in the soil, naturally adopted the means of preserving their respective estates by correct title-deeds and other writtings. Besides the usual revenue accounts, all private transfers of land and all public sunnuds respecting it were registered by the Curnums, who, as Accountants, are much superior to our best Mutsiddies. In consequence of this practice there is still a great mass of ancient and authentic records in Canara. I made a large collection of sunnuds with the view of endeavouring to discover when land first became private property, but I was obliged to leave them all behind and abandon my design. Several of them were reported to be older than Shaliwahn, but I had not time to ascertain this fact:

* These black books are the village registers. They are from three to four inches thick. The leaves are a sort of coarse cloth, of the substance of pasteboard, and dyed black. They are written upon with a sort of slate pencil, which does not rub, though it will wash out.

among the very few that were translated, the oldest was, I believe, in the eighth century, from which it appeared that there was then no Sirkar land; for the sunnud, which was for the endowment of a pagoda, states that the Government rent of such and such estates is granted to the Brahmins, but the land itself is not granted, because it belonged to the landlord. All Enamdars, therefore, in Canara are merely pensioners, who have an assignment on a particular estate; they have not even a right to residence upon estates from which they draw their subsistence. Were they to attempt to establish themselves, the owner would eject them with very little ceremony. The antiquity of land property, and the sharing it equally among all the male children, has thrown into it a vast number of hands. The average of the Sirkar rents of estates is perhaps twenty or twenty-five pagodas, but there are some which pay near a thousand. The average of the Sirkar rent is about one-fourth of the gross produce; but on many estates not more than one-sixth. Litigations are endless in a country where there are so many proprietors, and Punchayets are continually sitting to decide on the rights of the various claimants. Landed property being thus the subject of discussion among all classes of rayets, everything relating to it is as well understood as in England. The small landlords are probably as comfortable as in any country in Europe. The never-failing monsoon, and the plentiful harvests of rice, far beyond the consumption of the inhabitants, secure them from ever feeling the distress of scarcity. Rents are therefore easily collected; no complaints about inability, no absconding at the close of the year. Even after all the disturbances of a civil war, I had not a single application for remission, except from one or two villages near Jumalabad, which had been twice plundered by the garrison; and in this case they paid the money before making the demand, saying that, unless it was returned, they could not replace their stock of cattle, so as to carry on to the usual extent the cultivation of the ensuing year. I often felt a pleasure, which I never have experienced in any other part of India, in seeing myself at the time of the Jummabundy, under the fly of a tent among some large trees, surrounded by four or five hundred landlords, all as independent in their circumstances as your yeomen. I could not help observing, on these occasions, the difference that good feeding makes on men as well on other animals. The landlords of Canara are, I am convinced, fatter in general than those of England. I was sometimes tempted to think, on looking at many who had large estates, and particularly at the Patails, that they had been appointed on account of their weight. Many of them were quite oppressed by the heat, when I felt no inconvenience from it; and they used to sit with nothing on but their blue Surat aprons, their bodies naked, and sweating like a corpulent Briton just hoisted from a Masulah boat on the beach at Madras; but their labourers were as miserable looking peasants as any in the Carnatic. In Canara there is already established to our hands all that the Bengal system, supposing it to succeed according to our wishes, can produce in a couple of centuries, a wide diffusion of property, and a permanent certain revenue not only from the wealth of the inhabitants, but also further secured by the saleableness of land. What a wide difference between that province and our late acquisitions here, where land is of even less value, and the Rayets more unsettled than in the Baramahl." *(Life of Sir Thomas Munro, Vol. III., pages* 160—163.)

12. There are other letters scattered throughout the 1st and 3rd Volumes of Sir Thomas Munro's life, which evince the

same sense of the peculiar proprietary rights enjoyed by the landlords of Canara.

13. Most of the ancient holdings are held without any written title-deeds, although some of the old families have sunnuds of great antiquity. The persons who have title-deeds to show are chiefly those who purchased or acquired Moolee lands that were deserted by the original holders. To these persons Moolpattas were, as a general rule, given till about 1830. It appears from the registers that the number of Moolpattas issued in North Canara was as follows:—

Before 1810	124
Between 1810—1820	223
After 1820	192
Total ...	539

14. Translated copies of some of these Moolpattas are annexed, and it will be observed that, while some of them specially reserve the power of imposing a fixed assessment at some future period, this condition is omitted in others.

15. The estates that are not Moolee or private property are called Gueny or "rented," and in the registers of each village a difference is made between Moolee Wurgs and Gueny Wurgs; the former are entered first in their order, beginning with Moolee Wurgs, No. 1, &c., and the latter are entered after the Moolee Wurgs, beginning with Gueny Wurgs, No. 1, &c.

As the registers now stand, the number of Moolee and Gueny Wurgs is as follows:—

Taluks.	Wurgs.		
	Moolee.	Gueny.	Total.
Carwar	2,698	970	3,668
Coompta	4,337	1,649	5,986
Honore	3,950	987	4,937
Sircy	4,498	803	5,301
Yellapur	2,027	1,503	3,530
Soopa	2,301	2,501	4,802
Total ...	19,811	8,413	28,224

16. There appears to have been no objection at any time to change a Gueny Wurg into a Moolee one, and up to 1860 it ap-

pears that 208 wurgs were so transferred. The only correspondence on the subject that I have been able to find is quoted below:—

"REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

"*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 5th May* 1853.

Read the following:—

"REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

"No 68.

"*Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th February* 1853.

"Read letter from the Collector of Canara, dated 11th November 1852, furnishing the information called for by Government on the subject of the Gueny estates in his district.

RESOLVED—that the foregoing letter be submitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, with reference to extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 14th September 1852.

2. Adverting to Mr. Maltby's remarks in paragraph 4, the Board would observe that although the measures proposed by him will not preclude an adjustment of the Beriz, where it is proved to be too high, yet it will certainly prevent the raising of the assessment where it is manifestly too low; and, for the reasons stated in their Proceedings of the 23rd August 1852 (paragraphs 6 to 14) the Board are still of opinion that a determination of the important questions connected with the Revenue system of Canara, now before Government, is desirable before proprietary right is declared, as a general measure, to exist in all Sirkar Gueny estates; but, as the Collector explains that it was not his object to propose an indiscriminate declaration that all present occupants are proprietors, the Board think that where the occupants of Gueny estates are desirous to exercise the rights of proprietors, such rights may be surrendered to them, provided the parties do not fall within the class of petty tenants, to whom the Board have alluded in paragraph 11 of their Proceedings referred to above, and provided the concession shall not be considered to bar the right of Government to revise the assessment, should it hereafter be considered desirable to do so.

3. As a desirable preliminary to the concession of proprietary right, the Board considered (paragraph 9 of the same proceedings)

that an investigation of the capabilities of the estates, with a view to the equalization of the assessment, whether it be to higher or to low, should be made, even though no regular survey should take place; nearly two-thirds of the entire number are now paying the full assessment; but the opportunity, the Board think, should not be lost to obtain by a survey on right principles, correct accounts of the estates to be given up; a small establishment under a Surveyor of experience would suffice, and in the way of the foundation might be laid for a more general survey of the district, the object and advantages of which might be better understood and appreciated by a beginning made in the manner proposed in the Board's Proceedings, dated 8th May 1851, para. 2.

"(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary."

To

SIR H. C. MONTGOMERY, BART.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 402.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 11*th April* 1853.

Read Extract Proceedings, Board of Revenue, dated 23rd August 1852, No. 358.

Read again Extract Minutes of Consultation, 14th September 1852.

Read also the following reply:—

"1. With their Proceedings of the 17th February 1853, above recorded, the Board of Revenue submit a letter from the Collector of Canara, furnishing the information required by Government in extract Minutes of Consultation of the 14th September 1852, regarding the Gueny Estates in that district.

"2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council understands from the Board of Revenue that, under the further explanation submitted by the Collector, they are prepared to approve his proposal for converting the Sirkar Gueny holdings into Moolee, under certain limitations and restrictions.

"3. The tendency of the existing system would seem to be to deprive the occupants of the Gueny Wurgs of that peculiar interest in their holdings, which would give them their full value, and encourage outlay in their im-

provements, and while on the one hand, Government gains no additional revenue by retaining its right as actual landlord or proprietor of the wurgs, the Judicial Courts on the other practically interfere with the right so reserved, and through these Courts the people set that right aside by indirect courses. It is to be remembered also that for a series of years, and by public proclamation, the conversion of a Sirkar Gueny into Moolee estates was proposed and pledged to the people, and to restrict and withhold it now, except for special reasons, appears unadvisable.

"4. Under all these circumstances the Governor in Council is led to concur in the Collector's present proposal, and he accordingly desires that the Board will instruct that officer to concede the occupants of the Gueny estates proprietary right wherever they are desirous to claim and exercise it, but on the distinct understanding—first, that the parties do not fall within the class of petty tenants alluded to by the Board in para. 11 of their Proceedings of 23rd August last; and, secondly, that the permanent right of the State to revise and re-adjust the tax or assessment on the lands in question in common with all others is not affected by such concession.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Secretary to Government.

Ordered to be communicated with the Board's Proceedings to the Collector of Canara for his information and guidance.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Secretary.

To F. N. MALTBY, Collector of Canara.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY, Collector."

17. The village registers mentioned above do not recognize any alterations in ownership, but the name of the original Wurgadar is kept on, although he may have been dead for generations. This name is never dropped out of the register, and is often the only name entered in it. In some cases the name of subsequent owners or occupants is also entered, but not generally so, and, so far as I can learn, there was nothing to test the correctness of these entries. In fact the Collector's land registers were very poor evidence of occupancy or possession.

18. But, besides these official registers, the Shanbogues or Village Accountants have private account books of their own, unauthenticated by any examination, or by the seal and signature

of any superior authority in which the "Dharra" or occupancies are noted. From these "Dharrawar" accounts the following statement of the present state of the wurgs in North Canara has been prepared :—

Statement showing the Total Number of WURGS *in* CANARA, *the Number held by those in whose Names they are entered or in their Family, and the Number held by Strangers, &c.*

No.	Táluk.	No. of Wurgs in the Collectorate.	No. of Wurgs held by persons in whose names they are entered or by their descendants and who pay the Government Assessment.	No. of whole "Wurgs" transferred from original holders. Assessment on which is not paid by those in whose names they are entered or their descendants.	No. of Wurgs split into portions, not held by those in whose names they are entered, and Assessment on which is paid by different individuals in the proportion of portion of Wurg held by each.		
					No. of Wurgs	No. of Khatas or persons paying Assessment thereon.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Carwar ...	3,560	1,738	642	1,180	3,588	
2	Coompta ...	5,776	2,684	1,075	2,017	6,267	
3	Honore ...	4,860	2,113	1,042	1,705	4,888	
4	Sircy ...	5,197	3,104	826	1,267	3,550	
5	Yellapoor ...	3,379	2,148	1,070	161	408	
6	Soopa ...	4,575	2,939	1,366	270	413	
	Total ...	27,347	14,726	6,021	6,600	19,114	

19. The custom of dividing occupancies and paying assessment separately on the shares has been permitted for long without control or system, and the consequence is that in some parts of the Collectorate many holdings are reduced to an absurdly diminutive size. Since I have been Collector I have caused each application for division of a wurg to be carefully examined, and have refused to recognize any such divisions where they tend to split up fields into minute holdings. In such cases the Wurgdar

has been told that I cannot recognize his right to transfer to another the responsibility of paying a portion of the Government revenue that he was bound to pay as a whole, and that he must either pay the whole revenue of the wurg, making his own arrangements with the persons to whom he wishes to transfer the share, or resign it all. By this means the tendency to increase the number of wurgs has been checked.

20. On this subject I quote the following from a Jummabundy Report of Mr. H. Stokes, Acting Additional Sub-Collector to the Principal Collector of Canara, for Fuslee 1243, dated 2nd September 1834:—

"It is obviously most desirable to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of wurgs, for the time, labour, and stationery consumed in making the Jummabundy and keeping the account of a táluk, evidently depend on their number, and not on the amount of revenue collected. All the accounts, and nearly all the investigation required to settle a wurg of six hundred Pagodas are required to settle one of six Fanams, and the Jummabundy of Ankola is a work of equal difficulty with that of Barcoor, which is treble in amount. The average Jummabundy of a wurg in Ankola is in one Magunee as low as six, and in another nine rupees; and from inquiries I have made, I believe that on an average, at least, two are held by the same individual throughout the táluk.

"In many cases, particularly in Ankola, the number of wurgs has been most needlessly augmented, and I would therefore recommend the immediate adoption of measures to check this practice in future, and remedy the inconvenience that has already resulted from it, by consolidating them wherever it may be practicable.

"The term 'wurg' appears to have been generally used, at least by Europeans, as signifying the land or estate of a Ryot, instead of the account of that land, which I believe to be the proper and original import of the word. In a tradesman's books in Canara, as I know from personal observation, his account with a customer is headed the wurg of that customer, and the revenue wurg of a landholder merely means his revenue accounts with the Government in the Shanbogue's books.

"Accordingly, it appears to have been originally intended that only one account should be kept with the same individual; in other words, that all his lands should form one wurg, and hence some wurgs include lands scattered through several villages and even in different Magunees.

"But until the adoption of the Hoozoor Coolwar Chittas in Fusly 1229, the registering of the wurgs was left almost entirely to the Shanbogues, who found their advantage in making or conniving at various fraudulent or unnecessary alterations in them.

"One very common artifice was to enter a portion of the Beriz of a wurg by a fictitious transfer in a new, perhaps a feigned name, without any corresponding change in the occupancy of the land. After a short interval the imaginary Wurgdar was represented to have absconded or thrown up his land, and the Jummabundy on it was remitted, and eventually carried to the head of Coolnusht. Another object in dividing wurgs was to separate

the good land from the bad, and eventually get rid of the latter, and at the same time of much more than its due share of Beriz.

"Such devices are now greatly checked, if not entirely prevented, by the Hoozoor Chittas, and the rule which has prevailed since Fusly 1231, that no transfer of assessment shall be made without a proportionate transfer of Hootwully. But no pains have been taken to re-unite the wurgs which have already been improperly separated, and since remissions in the Hoozoor settlements have been granted with reference to the Hootwully, the holders of them are still sometimes able to obtain an unfair advantage by getting the Hootwully of their Kumbhurty written to the account of their Bhurty Wurgs, and offering to throw up the former unless their claims for abatement be complied with. In some cases the wurgs are held under so many different names, that the identity of the proprietor is not perceived, and additions on some of them may frequently be neutralized by remissions on others.

"In illustration of the foregoing remarks, I beg to refer to the statement No. 8 of the different wurgs of six landholders in Ankola, who hold no less than 208 wurgs assessed at rates varying from $2\frac{3}{10}$ to 268 per cent. of the Hootwully.

"This account suggests another very important advantage in the consolidation of wurgs, that is, its tendency to sink the present inequalities of the assessment in the most unobjectionable manner. Were the whole assessment and the whole produce of the several wurgs, now improperly separated, united and brought into juxtaposition, the rate of the Settlement, instead of appearing to vary, as in the case of Martoba's 84 wurgs, from 6 100 per cent. of the rent produce, would at once be seen to be 54 per cent., and by applying to the whole wurg the rule for the apportionment of the Beriz, the same rate could be preserved in all future transfers. The Wurgdars would not sustain any loss by this arrangement, because the price of the land transferred would in any case depend upon the net income yielded by it, and he would receive its value whether that income were greater or less.

"The increase in the number of small wurgs would have been much less had it been a rule that, whenever the whole or part of one estate were purchased, or otherwise acquired by the proprietor of another, the account of the land so acquired should be added to this wurg, instead of being separately entered. No express instructions appear hitherto to have been given on this head, and the wish of the parties concerned seems usually to have been consulted. In the Sedasheghur division the addition made in this manner of late years to the number of wurgs is very great.

"To carry into effect the above suggestion, however, it is of importance that the names of the real proprietors should, in all practicable cases, be ascertained and entered in the Chittas. With a view to prevent the improper alterations of names formerly frequent, it has for some years been a rule that the name of one person should never be substituted for another in the Chitta, until the wish of one party and the consent of the other shall have been signified in writing, and the táluk servants shall have reported that no dispute as to title or other objections exists to the change. The rule has had the desired effect, but sufficient care has not been taken to make the alteration when it would really be proper. Wurgs frequently continue in the name of one man for years after the kists have been discharged and the puttahs received by another.

"Some misapprehension appears to prevail on this point. The native servants and ryots seem to suppose that the registry of a wurg in a person's name, if it does not actually confer, is at least conclusive evidence of his title to the land, whereas it ought merely to be considered evidence of the fact of occupancy. Instead of the present practice, I think the name of the individual should be entered in the Chittas before he is held liable to the Government demand or the kists are received from him.

"Some objections may be urged against such a consolidation of the wurgs as I have recommended, but I do not think any of them would practically be found of much importance. It may be thought that lands situated in different villages should not be entered in one wurg; but, as I have already mentioned, this has formerly been done without, as far as I can discern, producing any inconvenience. Some trouble would be necessary, in the first instance, to get at the past collections of the wurgs in the aggregate, but this is a much more simple operation than finding them for the part of a wurg which has been sub-divided. It may be considered that the smaller the wurgs the more minute will be the information contained in our Chittas, and the nearer will they approach towards the Stulwar accounts, which have been thought so great a desideratum in Canara; but I do not see why all the particulars which are now known and recorded in the Chittas of the several wurgs should not be entered in the Chitta of the consolidated wurg. It would probably follow that the land would be subject to less annual scrutiny, and fewer details would be recorded from time to time; but I think this would be one of the advantages of the plan, for the consequence would be that the Settlements would be less liable to fluctuate, and the arrangements of the ryots would be less interfered with.

"That the force of these or other objections may be more easily appreciated, I send an extract English copy of one of our Coolwar Chittas. I am not aware whether this account is peculiar to Canara; but, simple as it appears, I believe it to be one of the best that could be devised for this or a similar district."

21. The Coolwar Chittas, referred to in this quotation, are unknown in our Presidency. There is one for each wurg in this collectorate, and it is kept up from the first formation of the wurg, and records the history of its annual Jummabundy and alterations of occupancy. The Dufterdar, Sheristedar, or chief native officer of the Collector's establishment enters the details of each wurg's Jummabundy in his own handwriting, but the entry is not signed by him or by any other officer. Copies of the Chitta are kept by the Mamlutdar and Village Accountant. These Chittas, therefore, afford a clear history of the several wurgs, and are useful for reference, but are not admissible as evidence in courts of law. I should mention that, although the distinction of "Moolee" and "Gueny" estates is kept up nominally, there is, in reality, no difference in the value of a Gueny and Moolee estate, both being equally saleable.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Collector of Canara.

Karwar, 3rd May 1865.

MOOLPUTTAH *granted by* ALEXANDER READE, Esq., *Collector of Canara and Sonda, on behalf of the Company's Government, to* KRISTAPA NAIK, *son of* AJAPA NAIK, *residing at Honore, on the 2nd August* 1811, *Fusly* 1211, *corresponding with the 12th Shravana Shood of Prajotputtea in the year* 1733 *of Shalivahana Shaka.*

Whereas in conformity with the Court's decree, passed in suit No. 27461, instituted by plaintiff Ramchendracharya, residing at Chicknacode, Mavinacorvey Magunee in Honore Táluk, against defendant Chicknacode Chinnabhat, adjudging to pay Rs. 421-4-36 reas, the defendant paid Rs. 5-12-36 reas only, and the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 415-8-0, not having been made good, an order was issued on the 7th June to Tirmulrow, the Tahsildar of Honore, directing him to call upon the defendant to pay the amount to the plaintiff within a month, or in default to sell by public auction defendant's land assessed at Hs. 3 F. 4, and also another Enam land assessed at Hoons. 4 (total Shist 7-4-0), and registered in the name of Govind Moorty Deva, and to pay the plaintiff the proceeds thereof. However, the defendant Chinnabhut having failed to pay the plaintiff within the period allowed in the proclamation issued to him by the Tahsildar, the said lands were put up to public sale, according to the regulations, on the 20th July, when as you offered to pay Rs. 407 against Govey Keshwa Cumty and others who tendered to pay Rs. 406-8-0, and as nobody bade in excess of the said sum, your Durkhast has been confirmed. This sum has been received from you and paid to plaintiff Ramchendraya, and you are therefore to enjoy the said land in perpetuity according to your Durkhast. The boundaries of the land belonging to Chinnabhut, assessed at Hs. 3 F. 4, are as follows :—It is bounded on the east by the field of Ganiga Govinda; on the south by the wall of the garden belonging to Vassoodev Naik; on the west by the paddy fields belonging to Damoder Shanbogue; and on the north by the garden wall belonging to Ramchendracharya, situated on the border of the river. This land consists of 8 paddy fields, *i.e.*, two Cumbies. The description of the boundaries of the Enam land assessed at Shist Hs. 4 is as follows :—It is bounded on the east by the water-course close to the border of the field and garden belonging to Ganiga Govinda, on the south by the hill, on the west by the hill, and on the north by the back-water. This land is composed of 5 Codgies (small paddy fields) and one garden. The description of the boundaries of the spot of ground below the garden appertaining to the house of Ganiga Govinda is as follows :—On the east and south by the wall of the compound belonging to Ramchendracharya, on the west by the wall of the compound belonging to Ganiga Govinda, and on the north by the watercourse attached to the Hegary tank. This land is composed of 4 Codgies

of fields, together with a spot of ground lying to the west thereof, and belonging to the idol as an Enam land. They are assessed at Hs. 4. Three spots of ground belonging to Chinnabhut bear a Shist of Hs. 7 F. 4, Shamilat subscription Hs. 2-0-13, total Beriz Hs. 9-4-13, the particulars of which are as follows :—The amount of Shist on the land belonging to Chinnabhut is Hs. 5-0-13, and that of Beriz on the Enam land of Govind Moorty Deva Hs. 4-4-0, total Hs. 9-4-13 shall be paid by you from Fusly 1221, to the Sirkar, according to the Kists fixed at the annual Jummabundy, and you shall obtain a receipt for the same. You are therefore to enjoy in perpetuity the said land, together with the following trees in the garden, *viz.*, cocoanut trees, jack trees, plantain trees, betelnut trees, mango trees, creepers, and water-road, &c., &c., standing in the above-mentioned boundaries, in the same manner as were enjoyed before by the former proprietor.

(Signed) CAMERON,
Principal Collector.

(L.S.) No. 140.

MOOLPUTTAH *granted by* MR. CAMERON, *the Principal Collector of Canara, on behalf of the Company's Government, to Venkteshpoy, residing at Coomta Cusba, Coompta Magunee, Honore Táluk, on the 10th July, Fusly* 1241, *corresponding with the* 13*th Ashad Shood of Nundana in the year* 1755 *of Shalivahana Shaka.*

Whereas Mary Cooppa Bhut, residing at Navilgon village of the above Táluk, having paid Hs. 8 out of the aggregate amount of Hs. 21-2-8, *viz.*, Hs. 20-2-8 assessment and Hoon 1 on account of Tuccavy advance due by him on the Moolee Wurg No. 13, registered in his name, and failed to pay the balance, a land forming part of the said Wurg in the said village assessed at Cadeem Beriz Hs. 29-2-13, and paying a Terow Beriz of Hs. 27-4-10, had been attached, and proclamation issued on the 13th July of Fusly 1240. However, as he failed to pay the balance of the said amount, his land was put up to public sale, according to the regulations, when you have made a bid and offered to pay Rs. 108 for the said land, on the 24th June 1240 Fusly at the Coomta Bazar, and paid the amount to the Sirkar according to your Durkhast, you are entitled to all the rights and claims held by the late proprietor of the said land, under Section Regulation XXVI. of 1802. You are therefore to enjoy the said land and pay annually the amount of the Jummabundy fixed on it, and obtain a receipt for the same.

(Signed) CAMERON,
Principal Collector.

MOOLPUTTAH *granted by* A. READE, Esq., *on behalf of the Company's Government, to* MULLAYA, *on Sunday the 5th Pusha Bhool of Rowdry, in the year* 1723 *of Shalivahana Shaka.*

Whereas the land and garden formerly occupied by Gunpathy Mullia, and assessed at Hoons 14-6-6, situated in the Honore village, Honore Táluk, has been given up by him and tenants, owing to their inability, it was allowed annually for cultivation to persons on Durkhast; and whereas this year you have made a Durkhast applying for a Puttah of the proprietary right in the land, the said proprietary right in the land has been conferred upon you, remitting the usual price (Kanike) payable by Ryots. You are to enjoy the land and pay to Government Hoons 14-6-6 as before, with any extra cess that may be assessed by the Sirkar, and live happily. If the heirs of Gunpathy Mullia, the former proprietor, come forward and claim the land within 12 months from the date of this Puttah, and repay you the expenses incurred by you in the land, as also one year's assessment which you ought to pay to Government, you should return the land to its proprietor. If any proprietor shall not come forward and claim the land within the said period, he shall forfeit his right thereto. You are to have your name registered in the Sirkar accounts, and enjoy the land yourself and your successive heirs, together with garden, pasturage, and all honours attached thereto, in the same manner as were enjoyed before by the former proprietor.

(Signed) A. READE.

MOOLPUTTAH *granted by* M. LEWIN, Esq., *Sub-Collector of Canara, to* ABDOO HOOSSAIN SHAIK HAMED, *resident of Manki, Moguney Manki, Táluk Honore, under date the* 15*th January* 1828, *Fusly* 1237, *corresponding with the* 14*th Poosha Bhool of Survajeetoo in the year* 1749 *of Shalivahana Shaka.*

Whereas the piece of garden situated in the said village, and forming part of Gueny Wurg No. 6, registered in the name of Ramchandra Ravaloo, and paying a Shist of Hs. 3-1-2, Shameel Hs. 1-4-4, total Cadeem Beriz Hs. 4-5-6, and subsequently assessed by the Company's Government at Terow Beriz 3-1-2, having been given up by its proprietor and cultivated by the Ryots on behalf of Government as Sirkar Gueny land, one Anunt Bhut, who was cultivating it as a tenant from F. 1209, relinquished the said land on the 10th December, Fusly 1233, owing to his inability to carry on the cultivation; and as you made a conditional Durkhast applying for it, and offering to pay the full amount of Terow Hs. 1-2-3 by three instalments, and to effect improvements

thereon, your Durkhast has been confirmed, pursuant to the Madras orders received on the 31st August 1807, and therefore the proprietary right in the said land has been granted to you from Fusly 1237, remitting the usual tribute payable by the Ryots. The boundaries of which are as follows:—It is bounded on the east by the watercourse close to the Nagerbalay of Chobhetta, and by that close to the walls of the compounds of Narnappa and Soorkoo; on the south by the water-course close to the Shoolada Cumba, on the west by the sea-shore, and on the north by the compound wall of Moodiana Gomida, lying to the north of Pirjadey. You are accordingly to enjoy 9 cocoanut trees standing on the said garden, together with the 112 young trees, and 4 honnay trees, jack trees, mango trees, road, water, &c., &c., in the manner as the late Moolgar did enjoy. You shall also get your name registered in the Sirkar accounts for the said garden, and pay annually an assessment of Hs. 3-1-2, according to the Jummabundy, until an assessment has been permanently established on it, and subsequently pay such amount of Beriz that may be fixed in the localities, and enjoy the same in perpetuity. As Rungappa, a member of the late proprietor, when questioned, has put in a Razeenamah on the 10th December, Fusly 1237, consenting to a Moolputtah being drawn in your name, the old Moolgar shall have no right whatever in the said garden, notwithstanding that he may make his appearance in future and claim it. Dated this Tuesday, Mangalore.

(Signed) M. LEWIN,
Sub-Collector, Canara.

MOOLPUTTAH *granted by* ALEXANDER READE, ESQ., *Collector of Canara, on behalf of Company's Government, to* RUNGAJEYA *of Bheitcool, residing at Honore, on the* 30*th March,* 1218 *Fusly corresponding with the* 15*th Cheitra Shood or Shookla in the year* 1713 *of Shalivahana Shaka.*

Whereas you have made a Durkhast, and executed an agreement to the effect that you will make improvements by planting cocoanut plants on the garden situated at Honore-village, in Honore Táluk, registered in the name of Chinwar Krishna Naik, and assessed at Hoon 1 Fanaus 0 Reas 9, which was given up by its proprietor since 26 years, by paying the amount of assessment according to the Kists, *viz.*, free of tax for the first year, at Visa or 5 pies for the 2nd year, at Moorvesa Rs. 0-1-3 for the 3rd year, and at Haga or Rs. 0-1-8 for the 4th year, for all the grown

up and bearing trees; and whereas the Madras orders were received on the 31st August 1807, your Durkhast has been confirmed. The proprietary right to the said garden from the year Shookla Fusly 1219 has therefore been conferred upon you, remitting the usual tribute payable by Ryots. The boundaries of which are as follows:—It is bounded on the east in the Doorgakery by the high road; on the south by the street; on the west by the stone wall of Kotaymucky, and on the north by the wall of the compound belonging to the Wurg of Hary Shanbhavana Ravalapa. You are therefore to enjoy in perpetuity the said garden, bounded as above mentioned, containing three young cocoanut trees hady huckle, jack, mango trees, together with the road and water, &c., &c., appertaining thereto, and to effect improvements on the said garden, and enjoy it in the same manner as enjoyed by the former Moolgar, and to get your name registered in the Sirkar accounts, and pay the assessment according to the usual instalments at the rate of Haga or 0-1-10, after all the cocoanut trees you may have planted thereon begin to bear fruits, and to pay such an assessment as may be fixed upon the lands, &c., in the country. As the former proprietor of this garden has failed to appear up to this time, since the accession of the Company's Government, he shall have no right to it, although he may make his appearance in future.

(Signed) A. READE,
Collector of Canara.

MOOLPUTTAH *granted by* ALEXANDER READE, Esq., *on the part of the Honourable East India Company, dated the* 10*th of Magh Shood Shuk* 1725, *Doondoobhy Samvasaram, to Eshwuntapajee Nadkurnee Kadra to the following effect:—*

A piece of Guznee land situated below Saverpoy, in the Mujra of Chittakolay, Magnee Sheveshwar, Táluk Ankola, bounded as follows:—On the east by a boundary stone put up on the boundary between the villages of Chittakolay and Cunsagery, embracing the Cadrabad embankment; to the south-east by a boundary stone put up on the banks of the river in a position from which the Boorbona island is seen, and thence by a line drawn along the bank of the river to an embankment, which marks the southern boundary; on the south-west by a piece of land called Sasun, belonging to Louis Dioga; to the west a boundary stone put up at the extreme boundary of the Conkan Wadekar's land, also called Sasun; to the north-west by Bhudsale Shett Guzna and Conkan Wadekar's Sasun, where a boundary stone has been put up; to the north by a stone on the boundary of the Sasun of Sambrany Ram

Shenvy, to the north-east by a boundary stone on the extremity of the aforesaid Ramshenvee's Sasun. Thus bounded Reckanust land bearing ancient assessment 7 Falums and 10 annas, add to this Samil Beriz according to the custom of the village 3 Falums 14 annas, total assessment 1 Pagoda 1 Falum and 8 Annas. This land, which has hitherto been accounted as waste forest and river land, has been applied for by you. The Nuzzerana which was levied by the late Government on presentation of a Moolputta has been graciously discontinued, and you are now constituted the Moolgar of the aforesaid land. Enjoy it year by year, and pay to Government Shist 7 Falums and 10 annas together with any cesses, &c., that may be fixed by Government. Doing this, cultivate the land with any produce that it can be made to yield—cocoanuts, plantains, lemons, oranges, mangoes, jack-fruits, rice, &c. Cultivate the land with any description of produce and gladly enjoy it. Should there be any descendant of the original Moolgar holder, and should he bring forward his claims to your notice within 12 months from the grant of this Moolputtah, and pay you the cost of improvement of the land which you may incur, together with one year's assessment, you should make the land over to such claimant. Should such claimant not make his appearance within the period specified, his claim will not be recognized, and you will be the Moolgar of the land. This land being entered as a Wurg in your name, you will enjoy it with the stones, grass, and water contained therein, with the perquisites and the honours and compliments attached to it, in the same manner as the original Moolgar, enjoying it yourself and your posterity for ever.—Dated as above.

(Signed) A. READE.

MOOLPUTTAH *from the Honourable* THOMAS HARRIS, *Collector of Canara, on behalf of the East India Company, to* BAB NAIK, *son of Govind Naik of Koolkode, dated the* 16*th December* 1820, *corresponding with* 1230 *Fuslee and with* 10 *of Margishra Shood Shuk Shalvahun* 1742, *Vickram Samvasarum.*

Granted Wurg named "Heeramucky" Gueny No. 5, situate in the villlage of Hossacooly, Magunee Chendawar, Táluk Honore, assessed—

	Pagodas.	Dams.	Annas.
Shist	19.	3¾	2
Shamil	7	5	2
	26	4½	0

The Moolgar of this land has been absent from his village for 45 years, and the field has become waste, and is now a forest. For some time the revenue due to Government was realized from the Gueny, according to the produce of the field. In the year 1221 Fusly Krishnagery Sheshaya petitioned and obtained the land at 31 Pagodas a year, at first payable in Wydas, to be ultimately increased to full amount. Up to 1225 Fuslee he paid assessment to Government, and then left the land uncultivated. You therefore petitioned that if this land were mercifully given you after deducting the Shamil 7-5-2 from its present assessment, which is 26-4½ or at the Shist 19-3¾-2, you would improve it and cultivate it, and accordingly executed a document dated in Dhatoo Samvasarum, corresponding with 1226 Fuslee, to the above effect; and that you were willing to pay the assessment at rates to be made up to the full amount in three instalments. An order was sent from the Hoozoor to the late Tahsildar Tirmulrow to accept your petition, under the provisions of an order from the Madras Government, dated the 31st August 1807. Your petition has been considered, and the assessment of the land determined at the amount fixed by the Company's Government in 1229 Fuslee, *viz.*, Pagodas 19-3¾-2, payable in instalments. The land not being owned by any other Moolgar, as stated in writing by Patel Timman Bhut Phul Purmaya, in the Táluk Kacheri, you are constituted Moolgar, in order that you may improve the land and cultivate it, the "Kanike" leviable from you has been remitted in merciful consideration for the interests of Ryots and cultivators. The boundaries of this land are as follows:—To the east the hill situate in "Jungeree Muckee;" to the south "Bhoman Honda;" to the west the hill situate in Hadinmuckee; to the north the hill called Hoodalkeree on Gotarekode Muckee. The fields comprised within these boundaries are—1 Hadinmunckee, 1 Gotankodloo, 1 Kodmuckee, 1 Wulgoodin, 1 Jungeree Muckee, 1 Chittikull Muckee, 1 the fields below Dewimany Hittul, 1 Goolee Muckee, 1 Hoodelgudeh, total 9 fields. Besides Bon Muckee, which has come within these boundaries in a zigzag direction, is a portion of this land, which likewise includes Bagayet land, and Had (unculturable) Huckle, water-courses, stones, and sundries. You may enjoy all as enjoyed by the original Moolgar. You should spend money in improving this land, erect boundary walls, plant all descriptions of trees, such as cocoanut, betelnut, plantain, jack, mango, orange, lemon, and other fruit trees as you may afford to, and enjoy the land so long as the Sun and the Moon last, paying to Government the assessment fixed, 19-3¾-2, every year without consideration of loss or gain and uninterruptedly, and obtain a

receipt for the payment. May you and your descendants enjoy the land happily as a Moolgar. This Moolputtah has been written.

(Signed) T. HARRIS,
Collector of Canara.

(True Translation.)
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Collector of North Canara.

No. 436 OF 1865.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 7th November 1865.

Memorandum on Mr. Stewart's letter forwarding rates of assessment in certain villages in North Canara.

2. Para. 2.—The cause of depression of the district is recent and it may be hoped temporary. It is quite just to adopt low rates in view of this, but every reason against making those rates permanent for ever.

3. Para. 5.—In the Deccan also there are tenures of great antiquity and also uninterfered possession for centuries. The Madras officer who recommended surveys had probably no idea of revision of assessment without resurvey. There can be no reason whatever for fixing on lands long occupied an unalterable assessment, and on land newly occupied an alterable assessment.

4. Para. 6.—The Governor in Council of Madras alludes to a permanent system of revenue and judication; this by no means indicates an unalterable assessment any more than it does that the laws they proposed to introduce and work should not be liable to revision when necessary.

5. I can see nothing whatever in Mr. Stewart's arguments of any weight in favour of making any exception as regards North Canara. The past history of the district shows that the assessment was in past times altered and increased with every change of rule; our system, as guaranteed by the Survey Act, preserves to all occupants the full enjoyment of their own improvements, even under any possible general future increase of assessment. If, under any combination of circumstances, the assessment fixed by the Survey was at any future time found to be too high, it would

have to be reduced whether now called permanent or not. It is but just, therefore, that Government should retain the power of increasing their revenue at future general revisions should then needs require, and the circumstances of the country justify such a measure.

(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey Commissioner, S. M. Country.

No. 2100.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, dated 8th June 1866.

Read the following papers :—

Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Southern Marátha Country ; to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 124, dated 19th May 1866.

In my letter No. 442 of 31st December 1864, forwarded to Government with Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 3712 of 24th October last, I reported upon the settlement of twenty villages of the Hullihal Sub-division of the Soopa Táluka of North Canara, and in paragraph 55 of that letter gave the estimated result of the settlement of thirty-one more villages of the same táluka, which I proposed to settle in the year then current. No reply to the abovementioned letter was received before the time for the settlement came; accordingly, with the concurrence of the Collector, the settlement was introduced into thirty-one villages and thirteen hamlets. There is a slight discrepancy between the actual figures of the settlement and those estimated at paragraph 55 of my letter above alluded to, which arises from the difficulty of precisely estimating the old revenue of hamlets in Canara instead of a hamlet or Mouzeh, there being, as elsewhere, a sub-division of the Mouzeh or village without any separation between their several lands. It is most generally found above the Ghâts that the hamlet is many miles distant from the mother village, and surrounded by lands of other villages, it is, in fact, a colony from the village settled in the jungles. In the old accounts the past collections of the village and hamlets are all lumped together. The Survey accounts, of course, enable us at the settlement to separate the amounts due to each, but it is difficult to avoid a certain amount of error in estimating the past collections before the settlement.

2. The following statement will show at a glance the result of the settlements made last year and the year before in the Hullihal Sub-division of Soopa :—

Settlement Year.	Number of Villages and Hamlets.	Revenue of year before Settlement.	Revenue of year after Settlement.
		Rs.	Rs.
1863-64...	20	12,406	23,558
1864-65...	44	9,303	18,844
Total ...	64	21,709	42,402

3. I have now forty-one villages and hamlets more ready for settlement; they had been classed in the current season, and the papers are only just made up. I propose to adopt for the rice land of eight of these villages, which are well situated as regards markets, and exactly on a par with the villages alluded to in paragraph 50 of my letter No. 442 of 1864, the maximum rate there adopted, namely, Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 0-14-0 for the dry-crop land, and for the remaining thirty-six villages, which are somewhat less favourably situated as regards markets, Rs. 5 maximum rice land rate, and Rs. 0-4-0 dry crop. The following is the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates:—

By Old Account.		By Survey Accounts.				Total Government Land, occupied and waste.	
Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Government unoccupied Arable Waste.			
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs,		Rs.
10,595	11,989	16,780	23,026	2,761	1,182	19,541	24,208

4. The acres entered as occupied in the first column of the above are those returned in the village accounts of 1863-64; those for last year I have not got at hand; it is, however, not probable that there is any but the most trifling difference between the areas returned as occupied in each of the two years. The area found to be actually under occupation was 16,780 acres, or about 60 per cent. more than was returned in the village accounts. The new assessment gives a large increase of revenue, namely, from Rs. 18,989 collected last year to Rs. 23,026 the survey assessment of the land under occupation at the present time, and which will be more likely to increase than decrease next year. Though there is such a considerable increase of revenue, yet I have no doubt whatever, from the experience of the settlement of the past two years in the same táluka, about its proving quite as satisfactory to the people as I hope it will be to Government. Taking the settlements of the two last years and that now reported, an increase of revenue of from Rs. 33,698 to Rs. 65,428 has resulted from the operations of the survey; and from all I can learn, the people, so far from being dismayed at the increase, are rather astonished at the moderation with which they have been treated.

5. The Collector, Mr. Stewart, is, I am aware, absent on sick certificate: he is fully aware of the rates of assessment now proposed and of their probable result, and fully concurs with me in this matter. I therefore send this letter on direct to you for transmission for the sanction of Government, instead of sending it through the officer in temporary charge of the collectorate.

Memorandum by J. W. Hadow, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1844, dated 26th May 1866.

Submitted for the orders of Government, with reference to the letter from the Office No. 3713, dated the 24th October last.

Resolution.—The results reported are highly satisfactory.

2. The final confirmation of the settlement must await the disposal of report No. 3713, dated the 24th October 1865, and until that sanction is received, the proposed rates should be maintained.

Ordered that a copy of the above be forwarded to—

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,

The Collector of Canara,

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Anderson, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

(Signed) F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept.

To

F. S. CHAPMAN, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

The printing of the papers on Canara that you requested me to superintend being now nearly completed, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, a memorandum on the Revenue Survey of Canara, in continuation of my letter of the 3rd May 1865, that is now before Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Collector of Canara, on leave.

Bombay, 18*th May* 1866.

MEMORANDUM.

Having had opportunities of watching the progress of the Survey in Canara and the operation of the settlement partially made, as well as of considering and studying the subject since writing my report of the 3rd May 1865 (No. 1146), which is now before Government, I would desire to be permitted to add some remarks with a view of expressing in greater detail the opinions that I have formed.

2. The importance of the subject may be estimated from the frequency with which caution has been enjoined on all officers who have been connected with it. Thus, in 1804, the Court of

Revenue Selections, Vol. 1, page 529.

Directors observed that in "forming the materials at a distant period for the permanent settlement of the land of Malabar and Canara great caution should be used, lest you interfere with rights which have hitherto been considered inviolable;" and in 1805, when a scheme for applying to Canara the permanent system of settlement that had been introduced in Bengal was proposed to the Court, it remarked that "not only this kind of right (*i.e.*, proprietary) where it was proved to exist should remain undisturbed, but the perpetual settlement ought not, for the sake of official divisions of the country, to place the smaller estates under any kind of subordination to the greater." Similar injunctions may easily be traced on the records of Government.

3. The caution thus enjoined appears to have been the guiding principle of the Revenue administration of the Government of Madras, for during the sixty-two years that North Canara remained under that Presidency, though many schemes for surveying the holdings and settling the assessment were proposed by the local officers, yet none were ever adopted and carried out by the Government, and the revenue arrangements remained, for all purposes of practical revision and re-assessment, pretty much in the state in which they were left by Sir Thomas Munro in 1800.

4. To such an extent has this caution in interfering with the land assessments of Canara been carried by the Government of Madras, that I am informed that in the Collectorate of South Canara, which remains under that Presidency, no regular system of survey or assessment has been introduced, or is intended, although a regular survey, revision of assessment, and perpetual settlement, is being carried out in the rest of the Madras Presidency. It might be interesting to know what steps the Government of Madras proposes to take with respect to the settlement of South Canara and Malabar.

5. When in 1862, and for reasons entirely unconnected with the Revenue administration of Canara, it was determined to make over part of that province to Bombay, Colonel Turner and Mr. Hope were deputed to visit Canara, and to submit a joint report on the various subjects connected with the commercial development of the new acquisition; and in the 31st and 32nd paragraphs of their report passing allusion was made to the tenures of land near Karwar, the imperfect state of the revenue records, the inequality of the assessment, and the probability of large fraudulent appropriations of Government land; and it was suggested that the titles of all lands should be reserved for investigation by the Revenue Survey, or otherwise.

6. In a memorandum on civil matters that Mr. Hope annexed to the joint report, reference was made to the state of the land

assessment; and, for convenience of reference, I beg to quote Mr. Hope's remarks on this subject:—

Land Revenue.

"5. The basis of the present land revenue of North Canara is a settlement, termed the Shist, made by the Rajas of Beejanuggur in the early part of the fourteenth century. No actual measurement took place, but the produce of each field was taken to be twelve times the amount of seed reported to have been usually sown in it, and was divided in the proportion of 25 per cent. to Government, 25 per cent. to the landlord, and 50 per cent. to the cultivator. In 1618 the Bednore Government added an extra assessment, equal to 50 per cent. of the old land rent, and termed the Shamil. In 1764 and subsequently further additions were made by Hyder Ali and Tippoo. On the conquest by the British Government a settlement, involving considerable reductions, was made by Colonel Munro. From 1800 to 1810 the district was supposed to be very lightly assessed, and to be rapidly improving, but from 1810 to 1817 difficulty was experienced in realizing the Government demands. The causes assigned were the decline of agriculture, the poverty of the ryots, and the increase of Colonel Munro's settlement in many instances. In 1819-20 Government directed that the average collections since the conquest by the British Government should be taken as the basis of a new settlement, which was accordingly introduced into South Canara, and the Honore and Coondapoor Táluks of North Canara, under the name of the "Tharow" or "Surasuroe Settlement." It was not extended to the Ankola, Soopa (including Yellapoor), and Soonda (now Sircy) Táluks in which certain other experiments were tried on a small scale, and it did not produce any marked results in Honore and Coondapoor during the next eleven years.

"6. In 1832 the unsatisfactory state of North Canara was the subject of investigation by a special officer, and in consequence of his report the Tharow settlement was extended pretty generally by the local officers in the following year. The Board of Revenue did not, however, formally sanction this, and the correspondence on the subject was prolonged for some years. The total revenue was apparently not large in proportion to the resources of the district, and yet it was realized with difficulty, and the general complaint was the inequality of the assessment. This was ascribed to the settlement being by estates, instead of by fields, and based on general considerations rather than the actual capabilities of the soil. There being no satisfactory records of field boundaries or crops, some estates were fraudulently increased out of the Government waste, others deteriorated from gardens into rice land, or fell out of cultivation, but the Government demand remained the same. The attempts of the Collectors to rectify these inequalities only caused increased complications: the Government revenue might be sacrificed by remissions, but after a few years things were again as before. The Native officials were, moreover, suspected of profiting extensively by conniving at or perpetrating frauds. The necessity for a permanent Government demand, fairly distributed between estates according to their capabilities, and for a clear definition of boundaries, was generally admitted, and a survey of greater or less minuteness was more than once proposed by the local officers. No definite remedies were, however, sanctioned. In 1843 the Board of Revenue reviewed the whole of the correspondence, and stated that all previous settlements had been equally unsuccessful from the same cause—

superficial enquiry—which had arisen from two radical defects in the revenue system—the absence of correct registers of land, and the defective nature of the accounts generally. The Board's proceedings on this occasion were considered by the Madras Government in 1847, but the latter were unwilling to pass any definite orders on the subject, on account of the difficulties which beset it. There appeared to them no doubt that the district, as a whole, was lightly assessed, but that accident, ignorance and fraud, made the assessment press unequally upon some individuals. Finally, a report was called for as to the expediency and cost of a survey.

"7. An elaborate report was accordingly submitted in 1848 by the Collector, Mr. Blane. He pointed out that the principle of assessing, on the basis of averages of collections, estates which were only partially cultivated was false, and that the frauds had been so extensive that the assessment of lands lost, absorbed, and unaccounted for, was probably not less than six lakhs of rupees; and he argued that a survey of the most complete and detailed description was the only remedy. He did not think that any doubts as to the permanency of previous settlements, or the popularity of a new survey, should be allowed to interfere with the execution of a measure so politic, just and advantageous, to both Government and the people themselves. Government should not, however, look to raising the assessment on existing cultivation, but should treat past abuses leniently, and trust for a return to the absence of such in future, and to the increased prosperity of the district which would be certain to follow a clear definition of all existing rights. The discussion of the question, including the method of dealing with various special cases under the proposed survey, was continued by Mr. Blane's successor, Mr. Maltby, but no definite steps have been taken up to the present time.

"8. It will now be for Government to consider whether the Bombay Revenue Survey should be extended to North Canara. It is admitted that the existing settlement is unequal; that the records to show what lands it is paid upon are most imperfect; that Government consequently has suffered, and still suffers, extensively by the fraudulent appropriation of lapsed holdings and Government waste; that the uncertainties and difficulties attending taking up waste land interfere with the extension of cultivation; and that the general laxity and doubt as to tenure and assessment depreciate the value of property for mortgage and sale. The present Collector is of opinion that the introduction of the Bombay Survey is very desirable as a remedy for these acknowledged evils, and sees no reason for its being at all postponed. It would, however, be well, he thinks, to commence with the upper táluks, where there is the largest amount of waste, and opposition to a new measure is less likely to be excited than below the Ghâts."

7. The state of things described by Mr. Hope will amply bear out my observation that the Madras Government had throughout shown a great degree of caution, amounting almost to an unwillingness to interfere with the existing assessments of the Collectorate.

8. In the Resolution of Government passed on this joint report (No. 1237, dated 27th March 1862), Government ruled that the survey should be commenced in the Northern Pergunnahs in

the following season (1862-63), and the survey was commenced accordingly in the Soopa Táluk, and carried on during the season of 1863-64, at the close of which the settlement of 20 villages was made by Colonel W. C. Anderson and myself, as reported in the papers now before Government.

Despatch No. 25, dated 14th August 1862.

9. The Secretary of State, in reviewing the joint report and the Government Resolution thereon, wrote as follows:—

"Para. 4. A former Collector, Mr. Blane, pointed out in an elaborate report* the inconveniences of the present assessment founded on averages of collections, and was of opinion that a survey of the most complete and detailed description was the only remedy. The present Collector, Mr. Fisher, is also of opinion that the introduction of the Bombay Survey is very desirable as a remedy for acknowledged evils, and sees no reason for its being postponed. With respect to the apprehensions entertained on the ground of the unpopularity of a new survey, which would appear formerly to have had some weight with the Madras authorities, Mr. Blane distinctly states in the report referred to that such doubts should not be allowed to interfere with a measure so politic, just and advantageous, both to the Government and to the people themselves. Concurring in the views of these experienced officers, and in the Resolution of your Government, to commence the survey operations at an early period, Her Majesty's Government relies on the exercise of caution in dealing with the interests of a population so lately placed under your charge, and the avoidance of any appearance of precipitancy in your proceedings."

* This report is now being reprinted.

10. In order that the instructions thus laid down for guidance may be properly carried out, Government will doubtless desire that I should submit my matured opinions on the subject before a decision is passed on the proposed settlement.

11. There is no doubt that the settlement by the Bombay system of the villages on the northern and north-eastern frontier of the district is more simple than that of the Ghát villages and Coast districts will be found. The tenures there are more similar to those common in Belgaum and Dharwar, and the people are not ignorant of the advantages that have accrued to the ryots of Dharwar from the Bombay Survey. But even in these villages the minute survey and revision of assessment is likely to be unpopular with the more influential classes of the inhabitants, without materially benefiting any of the ryots. The result of our settlement, as it bears on individuals, is by no means fully described in the reports before Government, and should be taken into consideration when estimating the probable unpopularity of the measure, because a number of discontented men, especially when they are influential members of society, will do much harm in the way of exciting feelings of opposition to the well-meant measures of the Government. I refer to these facts simply with the object

of urging the expediency of completing the settlement in such a manner as shall remove, as much as possible, all just grounds for complaint.

12. The increase in the revenue of twenty villages proposed by us arose from (1) a careful measurement of the cultivated lands, proving that nearly 50 per cent. more land was actually under cultivation than the old accounts showed, and (2) an increase in the rate of assessment per acre of about 30 per cent. But of both these causes of increase for the greater share applied to the large estates of the old families that had been long settled in the district. These obtained at an early date tracts of land in the most favourable positions and on easy terms. They were the pioneers of civilization and the early settlers in the district, and with uncertain boundaries and light assessment their estates had become of great value. As the number of ryots increased and fresh fields were taken up, the possibility of encroaching was reduced, and the rates of assessment gradually raised, till in latter years the grants of Hosagamee, or new cultivation, were made at rates higher than the average now imposed by the Bombay Survey. Under these circumstances the effect of our settlement has been to raise greatly the Government dues payable by the old families, in some cases to three, four, or five times their old payments, without any such counterbalancing advantage as tended to reconcile the ryots of the Southern Mahratta Country to the survey.

13. It cannot be doubted that this has a serious effect on landed property. These old estates had been held for many generations on terms that had given them a great value either for sale or for mortgage, and the sudden increase of their burdens cannot but lessen that value, and seriously affect the wealth of the owners.

14. I have mentioned above that the Canara landlords have not the same counterbalancing advantage to look forward to from the Bombay Survey as have tended to reconcile the ryots of the Southern Maratha Country to that measure, and would make a few remarks explanatory of this. I need not waste many words in describing the advantages to the Deccan ryot from the Bombay Survey, as they have been often mentioned. Security of tenure, freedom from constant galling interference of Government officials, an equable assessment, and the creation of a saleable right of occupancy, were the happy results of Goldsmid's and Wingate's Survey to the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the Deccan. But what of these can be offered in Canara? There the occupant is the hereditary proprietor, who for centuries or generations has held his lands by a sacred and unquestioned right. He has himself, or through his relations, been intimately connected

with the official body, nearly all of whom were themselves land-owners, and his rights and claims, real or imagined, have been scrupulously protected, and his property has never lost the saleable value which it acquired in the remotest times.

15. Again, as regards the proposed increase of the assessment, a retrospect should be made. Between the years 1334 and 1337 A.D., or more than 500 years ago, the King of Bijanuggur made an assessment on the lands of Canara, which *remained without alteration till the country was transferred* to the Bednore Government about the middle of the seventeenth century. The Bednore Government levied an additional 50 per cent., and in 1660 the Bijanuggur and Bednore assessments together amounted to Pagodas 2,46,623. This remained for nearly a century the land tax of Canara and Soondah, when it was raised to Pagodas 3,14,007 or about 28 per cent. Hyder raised it by about 69 per cent.* to Pagodas 5,33,202, and Tippoo, in the same proportion, to Pagodas 8,68,678, of which never more was collected than Pagodas 4,73,550, and this was further reduced by Sir Thomas Munro to Pagodas 4,65,148.†

16. The assessment adopted by Sir Thomas Munro in 1800 may be considered as the basis of all subsequent annual settlements in Canara, and is virtually still in force. The result of our revision, so far as has yet been seen‡ will be to raise this by 80 or 90 per cent., which is equivalent for the whole Province (so as to admit of comparison with the foregoing figures) to about Pagodas 8,50,000, or higher than Tippoo's highest exactions, which included

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* Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson (paragraph 16) puts down the additions made by Hyder as about 28 per cent., but he appears not to have kept distinct the Bednore increases and the exactions of Hyder.

In the eighteenth century the Bednore Government raised the land tax of Canara from Pagodas 2,46,623 to Pagodas 3,14,007, or 28 per cent. This increase was demanded after a century, during which the assessment appears to have remained stationary and "permanent" to meet the expenses caused by the threatening posture of the Mysore Government. On taking the country, Hyder raised the revenue to Pagodas 5,33,202, or 69 per cent.; and Tippoo did the same. Thus, whereas the Hindoo Governments in the 440 years from the original Beejanaggur settlement to the conquest by Hyder raised the assessment of Canara only twice by some 68 per cent., the two Mysore usurpers raised it in the 30 or 40 years their ower by more than twice that percentage. The contrast between the two systems cannot fail to strike an observer.

† The above figures are taken from Mr. Thackeray's report on Canara, dated 4th August 1807, printed at page 824 of the fifth report of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1812.

‡ The increase in the 20 villages settled in 1864 is 89 per cent., in 30 villages settled in 1865 is 76 per cent., and I have just learned from Colonel Anderson that an increase of nearly 100 per cent. is expected in 40 villages to be settled this season.

Land and Sea Customs as well as Land Revenue. Add to this that Tippoo never collected much more than half his assessment, whereas every pie of our assessment must be paid.

17. Two of the evils mentioned by Mr. Hope in the 8th paragraph of his memorandum quoted above, as connected with the existing settlement, are disadvantageous to the ryots. They are (1) "that the uncertainties and difficulties attending taking up waste land interfere with the extension of the cultivation;" and (2) "that the general laxity and doubt as to the tenure and assessment depreciate the value of property for mortgage and sale." As regards the first of these evils, it appears to me to be due to some defect in the Revenue administration, and not to any faults that can be cured by the survey and settlement of the cultivated lands. That the evil did exist is undeniable. I would beg to refer to the correspondence commencing with my letter No. 2048, dated the 26th August 1864, and ending with that No. 590, dated the 27th March last, from which it will be seen that at the time of the transfer of the district from Madras 615 applications for waste land in the single Táluk of Honore* were undisposed of, and had been on the files for long periods, and that, with a small extra establishment that has cost Rs. 641, these have all (with the exception of 17 cases) been disposed of, resulting in the grant of 1,562 acres, assessed at Rs. 2,907, the right of occupancy having been sold for Rs. 13,484. This will show that the survey is not needed to remedy the first of these evils.

18. I am also doubtful of the existence of the second evil, namely, the depreciation in the value of land. Whatever may be the case now, there is no doubt that the value of land in Canara six or eight years ago would bear as favourable a comparison with that in our surveyed districts as it did in 1807, when Dr. Buchanan visited Canara. I have heard the Natives say, but have not been able to verify it, that the value of land has sunk in the last few years in consequence of the uncertainty caused by the prospect of our survey, and their complete ignorance of the probable results of the new settlement. So far as I have been able to judge, no such effect has been caused as yet; but it is extremely difficult to test the value of land in the absence of correct records of the area and quality of soil, and with an assessment so unequal as the present one. The results of the sales referred to in the preceding paragraph appear, however, to warrant the conjecture that land has still a commanding market value in Canara. I anticipate that the rise of assessment will cause a

* Now forming the Honore and part of the Coompta Táluk.

depreciation of the value of landed property greater than any improvement resulting from a settlement of all doubts regarding the tenures and assessments.

19. I think the above remarks will explain my statement that the ryots of North Canara have no advantages to expect from the Bombay Survey which would tend to reconcile them to that measure.

20. If this is the state of matters in the Northern and Upper Pergunnahs, what are the prospects as regards the Ghát villages and the Coast Táluks, where, as Mr. Hope remarks, opposition is more likely to be excited to the survey? I confess I see cause for the exercise of great caution and forbearance.

21. Under the orders of Government, a Measuring Establishment has for two seasons been employed on the Coast near Karwar. The progress of the measurement has been so slow as to lead to the conclusion that the difficulties will not be less than were anticipated. None of the land measured has as yet been classed or assessed, so that it is impossible as yet to judge of the probable effect of the survey on the revenue. But I am inclined to think that the increase in the rate of assessment per acre will not be so great as that of the villages above the Ghát, and that the proportion of unauthorized cultivation brought to light will be greater. On the whole, the increase of revenue will not be less than that proposed above the Ghát; and in the Ghát villages, where the valuable spice gardens are situated, I think a similar result may be reasonably expected. The survey of these, however, has not been commenced, and in the absence of any definite knowledge of the present or future rates of assessment it is impossible to do more than conjecture the result.

22. The results, therefore, that are to be anticipated throughout Canara from the new survey will probably be as regards the land-owners' greatly increased burdens, and consequent fall in the value of their properties, without any advantages that I can perceive; and as regards the Government all the advantages flowing from an enchanced, but still moderate, assessment,—a record of rights, made to some extent at the cost of the proprietors, affording the means of checking encroachment,—simplifying public business,—and reducing the cost of the Government offices. This view of the matter seems to point urgently to the necessity of making this settlement as palatable to the people as possible.

23. No measure appeared so much desired by them as that suggested by me, namely, to declare the settlement now made to be perpetual. Although it would not alleviate the distress that

seems likely to follow the introduction of the survey, yet it will give the people a guarantee that no such shock to their property will ever occur in future. However necessary this increase may be for the financial interests of the Government, and however equitable the settlement may be as between Government and the land-owners, yet it cannot be regarded otherwise than as a shock to the value of private landed property throughout the district, and will be much more so if its periodical recurrence be anticipated.

24. The strong feelings with which the people of Canara continue to cherish their peculiar tenures of land will be gratified by a distinction that raises them above their less favoured neighbours who came under our rule at a later period, and in a state of far greater disorganization than has ever existed in Canara, although they have now been raised by wise administration, combined with a great rise in prices, to comparative wealth and prosperity.

25. I would add the above considerations to the reasons enumerated in the 5th paragraph of my former letter, as leading me to think that the settlement of Canara should be permanent.

26. I would lay great stress on the 4th reason stated in that paragraph, as explained at the end of my letter (paragraph 13). The effect of making this settlement, or a portion of it, perpetual would be to declare that the assessment of the fractional portion of Canara now under cultivation (or a part of that fraction) shall be now raised to nearly double what it was when we took the country sixty-six years ago, and that, instead of being subject to further periodical increase, it shall be declared perpetual and unalterable. It by no means follows that the whole of the Canara assessment, present as well as future, is to be perpetual. A considerable portion of the recent cultivation grants might be fairly excluded from the permanent settlement, and all future grants might, and ought to, be given on the same condition as land in our surveyed districts, with any modifications that may be required to meet the peculiar nature of the country.

27. I think the figures given in paragraphs 15 and 16 of this report will enable Government to form an opinion whether there is reason to believe that the land revenue of Canara has "reached its probable limit." It is difficult to know the exact sense in which these words* were used by the Secretary of State.

* Paragraph 69 of Despatch No. 14, dated 9th July 1862, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State:—

"Her Majesty's Government consider therefore that, although for different reasons, these two Presidencies are not at present generally in a condition which would warrant them in authorizing a permanent settlement of the land revenue on

In one sense it is evident that they may imply a lasting prohibition to fix permanently the land revenue of Bombay or Madras, because at no time can it be decidedly believed that the revenue has reached its probable limit, as the possibility of future increase must always be not only probable, but certain. The meaning of the sentence must be other than this, as the Government of Madras has determined to make its assessment, now being revised for the first time perpetual, and the Government of the North-West Provinces is permanently settling the revenue on assessments considerably reduced below those introduced in Mr. Thomason's time, and which are now expiring.*

28. It appears, therefore, that there is nothing in the Secretary of State's order which would prevent the Government of Bombay from declaring the Canara settlement permanent if it considers that the present and prospective rights of Government are fairly and adequately secured by it. And I think that a reference to the retrospect of the land assessments of Canara attempted above (paragraphs 15 and 16) will warrant this conclusion.

29. I have heard an objection urged to a permanent settlement on the ground that it is unfavourable to the ryot, because it prevents a decrease in the assessment as well as an increase. I think that this objection is not likely to be urged by any of the ryots whose interest it affects to guard, nor is it one that need be seriously considered even if urged by them, as it is difficult, if not impossible, to conceive any future state of society in which a reduction of the Bombay rates of assessment would be necessary. If at any time it should be necessary, there will be no difficulty in obtaining the consent of the ryots who are interested in it.

30. Another objection is urged that the power reserved to Government of imposing extra cesses for "local funds" does so effectually destroy the permanency of the assessment as to make it needless to declare it. This appears to me rather to remove one of the greatest objections against permanent settlements namely, the prospect of hampering the resources of Government by limiting its power over the land revenue, because, as the de

the assessed lands at the existing rates. In both Presidencies, however, as districts are gradually brought under the revised assessment, and when there is no reason to believe that the land revenue has not only reached its probable limit, but that it is equitably distributed over the lands affected by it, this restriction will no longer be needed."

* I make these statements from information gained from the most recent official papers that I have had opportunities of seeing. I believe they are correct, and that they represent the state of the revenue settlement in Madras and the North-West Provinces as now being introduced; but from not knowing whether the papers I have seen are really the most recent ones on the subject, I am unable to vouch for the accuracy of my information.

mands on the Imperial revenue increase, it will be possible to provide for many of them from the local funds.

31. Besides this, it is well known to be the intention of Government to foster, as far as possible, the spirit of self-government, and gradually to devolve on local Boards representing the cess-payers the duties of assessing these cesses as well as of superintending the administration; and the Natives will clearly see the difference between a permanent settlement of the Government revenue over which they have no control, and which goes into the Imperial Treasuries, and the reservation to themselves of the power to adjust from time to time the assessment of those cesses which are to be left under their own management, and to be spent on objects directly connected with their own improvement and comfort.

32. A special objection will probably occur to the settlement proposed by us being declared permanent, because it was avowedly made after consideration of certain special and fluctuating circumstances. This difficulty might be met by Government directing that settlement to be revised, and future settlements to be proposed in such a way as to admit of their being declared permanent. There is nothing now in the state of public health to prevent this being done, as the outbreak of epidemic fever has almost entirely ceased, and the people are recovering their former prosperity. At the same time I think it will be generally admitted that the increase of revenue proposed to be effected by our settlement is almost unexampled. I have never seen or heard of an instance where such results have followed the survey and revision of assessment, and I can hardly suppose that Government would desire a greater increase. On the contrary, I anticipate that this remarkable increase will attract attention, and lead to enquiry whether there be not some cause yet unnoticed that has led to this great disproportion between the assessment collected by the Madras authorities, and that obtained by applying the rates current in the neighbouring villages of Dharwar and Belgaum.

33. So far as I have been enabled to observe the results of our settlement of 1864, I consider that there is nothing in the circumstances of the ryots to prevent the assessments being paid by them; but I do not think they could bear a higher assessment without such a depreciation in the value of their estates, as would lead to discontent and suffering. I would not, therefore, recommend any revision of our settlement with a view to its increase.

34. I have attempted to show that the new settlement is likely to be unpopular in Canara, that we ought to make it as palatable as possible, that the people would probably acquiesce

in it if it were declared permanent, and that there are no real objections to such a declaration. It remains to offer a few suggestions as to the method of carrying out a permanent settlement.

35. Considered with reference to this question, the lands of Canara may be divided into five classes :—

I.—Moolee estates that were registered as such before Canara came under British rule, and have been occupied as such ever since. Some of these are held on Moolputtahs, but most of them have no such documentary titles.

II.—Estates that have been entered as Moolee since we obtained possession of Canara, including those that have been changed from "Gueny" to "Moolee," but excluding those coming under classes IV. and V.

III.—Estates remaining under the category of "Gueny,"* amounting to about 8,413 in number.

IV.—Recent grants made under the Government of Madras since a period at which the distinction between "Moolee" and "Gueny" appears to have been somewhat lost sight of, and which I am inclined to fix about 1850. These grants, on being confirmed and assessed, have all, I believe, been entered in the "Moolee" list; but it is evident that their tenure is not necessarily identical with that of the Moolee estates in class I.

V.—Estates granted since the transfer of Canara to the Bombay Presidency. These are all made subject to the conditions of the Bombay settlement, a temporary assessment having been fixed.

36. It appears to me that if any of the Canara settlements are to be made permanent, that privilege ought undoubtedly to be extended to estates coming under classes I. and II. As regards

* Called "Chalee" in paragraph 39 of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's report; but I think "Gueny" is meant. Gueny means a leasehold as opposed to "Moolee," a freehold estate. Chalee is simply a definition of Gueny, and Chalgueny means temporary or terminable lease in opposition to Moolgueny, or perpetual lease. Thus the word Moolee or Mool does not mean exactly the same thing when it is applied to the tenure of a wurg or estate as when it is applied to a lease, although in both cases it has the same general signification of completeness and permanency. In the one case it means an entire and permanent right of property, and in the other an entire and permanent lease. But I think it is a mistake to confound the Moolgueny leases with the Moolee rights of ownership. This note at any rate represents the present meaning of the words Moolee, Gueny and Chalee, in North Canara, although various definitions have from time to time been mentioned. See passim, the 24th Appendix to the fifth report of the House of Commons, pages 803 to 825.

class III., I have shown in the memorandum attached to my former letter that the Collectors had power "to concede to the occupants of the Gueny estates proprietary right whenever they are desirous to claim and exercise it, but on the distinct understanding (1) that the parties do not fall within the class of petty tenants alluded to by the Board in paragraph 11 of their proceedings of the 23rd August last, and (2) that the permanent right of the State to revise and re-adjust the tax or assessment on the lands in question in common with all others is not affected by such concession;"* and I have also stated that this privilege had been very sparingly resorted to, only 208 wurgs having been so transferred up to 1860, while 8,413 remain on the Gueny registers.

37. Considering that many of these Gueny wurgs have been held for lengthened periods, that the people had the privilege of obtaining proprietary rights for the mere asking, and that they would probably have obtained these rights had they known that any material advantage depended on their doing so, I should be inclined to recommend a liberal treatment, and to admit them all to the advantages of a permanent settlement. I believe the practice of entering estates in the Gueny register has been entirely discontinued for many years past, and it may, therefore, be assumed that the occupants are of old standing, quite as old as those coming under class II. Should there, however, be any recent holdings included in this category, they can be considered as coming under class IV. or V.

38. The mode of treating estates coming under classes IV. and V. is entirely for the decision of Government. On the one hand, it is not to be denied that the owners of these estates have no right to expect a permanent settlement, while, on the other hand, a practical difficulty must not be lost sight of that arises from the nature of many of these holdings, as they are intimately mixed up with old Moolee estates belonging to the same person, and are in many cases mere encroachments that have been brought to light and separately assessed, the boundaries of which are now lost sight of.

39. The difficulty might be got over by permitting the Survey Officers (with the advice of the Collector if it should be required) to include in the number or numbers of an estate coming under any of the first three classes any contiguous portions of land belonging to the same owner that may come under the 4th or 5th class. I think this arrangement would meet a number of

* *Vide* paragraph 4 of the order of the Government of Madras, No. 402, dated 11th April 1853, embodied in the memorandum referred to. A reference will be made to the Board of Revenue to ascertain the class of petty tenants alluded to.

cases that I have noticed where the difficulty of distinguishing different tenures would interfere with the Survey operations. Other recent grants, the boundaries of which are easily definable, might be included in separate registers, and form the nucleus of that portion of the holdings of North Canara on which a revisable, and not a permanent, settlement would be bestowed, and in which all future grants made after the introduction of the Survey would be included. I see no objection to limit the guarantee of this temporary settlement to fifteen years.

40. In exercising that caution enjoined by the Secretary of State, I think that the question of tenures of land ought not to be lost sight of. There can be no advantage in ignoring the strong testimony in favour of the absolute proprietary rights enjoyed by the Moolgars of Canara. In 1800 Sir Thomas Munro wrote to the Board of Revenue that "no man who has ever been in Canara can entertain any doubts with regard to its land being private property." In 1812 the Special Committee of the House of Commons on East Indian affairs stated in their fifth report that "the lands in Canara and Malabar appear to have constituted a clear landed property more ancient, and probably more perfect, than that of England." It is needless here to multiply quotations. I think that if an opportunity were taken at the settlement to declare and confirm the ancient customs of the country relating to the tenures of land, the popularity of that settlement would be greatly enhanced. The declaration might state that, in accordance with the ancient customs of Canara, the full proprietary right in the soil is granted and confirmed in all cases included in the settlement, whether such settlement be permanent, or a power of revising it reserved.

41. The land-owners of Canara are peculiarly sensitive on this subject, and those of them who enjoy proprietary rights are ready to oppose and resent any interference with their land. An example of this was shown in the attempt to levy fees for the use of Government waste land for quarrying, and such like purposes. An expression in the order that I issued was (erroneously) understood by the people as applying to Moolee estates, and I received a number of indignant remonstrances and petitions from all parts of the district. The misunderstanding was corrected, but showed me that any interference of this kind would act like a spark to a train of powder. It was for this reason that I have so strongly urged that the application to Canara of the new Quarrying Rules should for the present be deferred.

42. In connection with tenures, it should be stated that some of the land-owners will probably, or rather certainly, urge a limitation of the right of Government to raise the assessment.

In some cases these claims will be supported by Moolputtahs, or similar documents executed by British Collectors, or the officers of former Governments; and in other cases prescriptive custom will be resorted to, the exactions of the Mysore House being in such cases regarded as illegal, and therefore no precedent or breach of prescription. Annexed to my former letter are seven Moolputtahs translated, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th of which are specimens of the class of Moolputtahs that may be produced in support of these claims. The line of argument used by those who have no Moolputtahs will probably be that they had a permanent settlement from the ancient Hindoo princes which was disregarded by Tippoo, in whose time their title-deeds were destroyed.

43. It will, perhaps, be necessary to lay down rules for the decision of these claims to exemption from liability to an increase of the assessment. I am inclined to the belief that none of them will bear examination; and as regards the Moolputtah signed by British Collectors, I doubt if any Collector had power to give such a title-deed, and it seems probable that these expressions were introduced accidentally or fraudulently into the deeds containing them. It might be found necessary, however, to ask the Government of Madras if any of their Collectors had authority to issue such documents; and should Government require it, I will have a search made for any more Moolputtahs containing similar provisions.

44. These Moolputtahs and old prescriptive rights are also relied on in support of a peculiar right of coppice and grazing that has been already reported to Government, and under which the owners of a garden or low-lying rice land claim certain rights, including water, grass, firewood, and often more, over the surrounding hill sides up to the water sheds, or "where wind and water shears." The enquiries that have been instituted regarding this custom will, I hope, prevent any interference with inviolable rights.

45. I believe that the Survey registers now being formed ignore all distinction between Moolee and Gueny estates. If the proposals that I have made are approved, it will be necessary for the officers of the Revenue Survey to record the exact tenure of each holding, and it appears desirable that instructions should be issued at once. Anyhow, I think Government would desire that these tenures should be carefully recorded by the Survey, and not lost sight of.

46. I think some provision should be made for letting new land on *Kowle* according to the customs hitherto in force in Canara,

but for which no provision is made in the Bombay Survey Rules. In most parts of Canara dry-crops are unknown—garden crops, rice and cocoanut, being the chief products. The cost of preparing new land for garden or rice land is very great, and there is no return for ten or twelve years in the case of garden or cocoanut land, nor for three or four years in the case of rice land. If full assessment is levied during the time occupied in preparation, a great expense is caused to the cultivators. It has, therefore, been customary to let these lands on what is termed *Wayda*, or deferred rent; a small quit-rent of 8 annas, or a rupee, per acre being levied in the interval till the higher rate becomes due. I think this system should be permitted in future.

47. I have tried in the above remarks to note everything of importance connected with the progress of the Survey in Canara that is not included in Colonel Anderson's or my own reports now before Government.

48. In conclusion, I beg to state that, having first learned what I know of Revenue work in the school of the Bombay Survey, and being well aware of the great benefit that the ryots of the Deccan have derived from it, I was most anxious to see that Survey introduced into Canara, and have taken great personal interest in its progress. But from experience I am now convinced that several modifications of practice will be required to adapt the Bombay Survey to Canara. Some of these are pointed to in the above memorandum, and others will be observable when the survey of the villages more remote from the Dharwar frontier is commenced.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Collector of Canara, on leave.

Bombay, 18*th May* 1866.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have perused the Secretary of State's Despatch referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28, of which I had not an entire copy to refer to before, and find that the context removes all doubt as to the meaning of paragraph 69 of the Despatch. In paragraphs 41—62 Sir Charles Wood discussed the advantages of a permanent settlement, and in paragraph 63 he announced the decision of Her Majesty's Government to sanction a permanent settlement of the land tax throughout India. In the following paragraphs he discussed the fitness of the different provinces and districts for the measure. In the 67th, 68th and 69th paragraphs he refers to the objections to an immediate permanent settlement in Madras and Bombay. These are in Madras that the present revenue, though large enough in the aggregate, is

not equitably assessed, and he, therefore, desires the permanent settlement to be postponed till the survey now in progress shall have equalized the pressure of the assessment without increasing its amount. In Bombay, on the other hand, the objection to an immediate permanent settlement is stated to be the belief that the present rates, though equitably revised, will admit of a considerable increase,

2. North Canara must be considered as belonging for the purpose of this classification to Madras, and not to Bombay, as its transfer to Bombay was not effected at the time this Despatch was written. It is evident that the survey and re-assessment now in progress must effect a re-adjustment of the incidence of the assessment as regards particular fields or estates, so absolutely trustworthy as to remove the sole objection that hindered the immediate permanent settlement of Madras, providing likewise in a most remarkable manner the increase of rates (that would not have been desired or expected had the district remained under Madras) which is considered indispensable to a permanent settlement in Bombay.

3. It may be thought that as the Canara rates are so low as compared with those of Dharwar and Belgaum, the general description applied by the Secretary of State to the Madras assessment, "that it was sufficiently high, and only wanted re-adjustment," cannot apply to Canara, which must therefore be an exception to the rule in Madras. But a careful perusal of the papers on this subject has convinced me that this is not the case. There is no desire evinced by any of the Madras authorities to increase the total demand in Canara, but rather to diminish it. The only cause of refusing to declare it permanent long ago was the desire to remove apparent inequalities. In fact, one officer (Mr. Babington, about 1826) objected to the survey on the ground that the removal of these inequalities would effect a total change in the value of all private landed property. On the other hand, I have observed that the most experienced officers recognize the intimate connection between the moderation of the Government demand and the existence of proprietary rights in the soil, and pointed out how easy it was (as in the case of the Mysore Government) for Government to destroy or weaken the rights of property by an immoderate exercise of its right of assessment. I cannot, therefore, suppose that Canara forms any exception to the general principles of the Madras Revenue Administration, which recognize the necessity of a re-adjustment only of the assessment without any increase.

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Collector of Canara.

No. 296 of 1867.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C.;

To

J. ELPHINSTON, Esquire,
Acting Collector, North Canara.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
23rd April 1867.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following report on the revision of assessment of (71) seventy-one villages of the Moondagode Mahalkuree's division of the Yellapoor Táluka of North Canara, comprising the entire division, with the exception of (22) twenty-two villages, the classification of which could not be completed in time for the settlement.

2. The Moondagode Mahal is situated immediately to the west of the Bunkapoor and Hangul Tálukas and to the south of the Kulgutgee Táluka of the Dharwar Collectorate. The villages run in a strip, following the Dharwar frontier about 6 to 8 miles wide and about 22 miles long in extreme length from north to south.

3. In all these villages rice is the staple crop. The dry-crop cultivation is inferior, being confined principally to Ragee. The fall of rain is very heavy—too much so to admit of Juwarree or any of the other better class of dry-crops being cultivated.

4. The country generally consists of an admixture of forest and open patches of cultivation of from 50 to 200 or 300 acres in extent, the low lands being ordinarily under cultivation, and the higher covered with jungle. The main road from Hooblee to Kompta passes through the town of Moondagode and thence in a southerly direction through the Mahal, this road is at present the main line of transit of the cotton traffic, several hundreds of carts a day pass along it in the exporting season. This traffic creates a great demand for all kinds of fodder.

5. There are no very important markets in the Moondagode Mahal, but several minor bázárs. The large market towns of Hangul and Bunkapoor in the Dharwar Collectorate are at the distance of but a few miles over the border. The Kompta and Hooblee road with its thousands of return carts, either partially

or not at all loaded, affords every facility for the disposal of produce.

6. Rice is the staple produce of the district. Sugar-cane is grown to some extent in all the villages and in a few is some Baghaeet or garden land watered from tanks. In these gardens cocoanuts and sooparee are grown. The Baghaeet is, however, of trifling extent, amounting in all to but 34 acres. It is not till we get further south and west that the great sooparee and spice gardens of Canara are met with.

7. The circumstances of the people are in general good. This part of North Canara has, however, suffered very much from fever during the last few years. The town of Moondagode, the site of the Mahalkuree's Kutchery, has suffered excessively from this cause, being one of the most unhealthy places in North Canara during the last five years. There is much more cleared and cultivated country around Moondagode than in many other parts of North Canara where fever has been less prevalent; in fact, it is to be remarked that in general the tract on the border of the open country, where patches of cultivation and patches of jungle alternate, has been that in which fever has been most prevalent during the last five or six years, before which it was comparatively unknown in North Canara.

8. The total area of the 71 villages under report is acres 99,941, or 156¾ square miles, the total population is 11,238, which gives an average of 71½ souls to the square mile. The entire population is agricultural; manufactures there are none. Of the total area of acres 99,941, acres 24,421 are occupied and acres 3,996 unoccupied arable waste; in all acres 28,417 of arable land occupied and unoccupied together, the remainder, acres 71,357, consists of land returned as unarable, of which about 65,000 acres, or two-thirds of the total area, is forest land.

9. This Mahal comprises seven Magunees (the provincial name answering to purgunna, turuf, &c., in the Deccan) as follows :—

	Magunee.	Villages.
1.	Moondagode	44
2.	Indoor	5
3.	Nagnoor	9
4.	Wurulgee	1
5.	Pallah	6
6.	Mulugee	25
7.	Mudnoor	3
		93

Of these (71) seventy-one villages only are ready for settlement.

10. The Yellapoor Táluka, of which this Mahal is a subdivision, formed part of the ancient principality of Soonda, which, having been absorbed by Mysore, came into our hands on the fall of the Sultan Tippoo. The earliest land assessment of which we have any knowledge is stated to have been fixed by one Hurryhur Raee, a king of Beejnugur, between the years A.D. 1334 and 1337. This assessment was fixed on the gross produce, of which, practically, it is stated to have absorbed nearly one-fourth. The gross produce is said to have been calculated from a rough estimate of the quantity of seed usually sown in each field. Farther additions were made to the assessment when Soonda was under the kingdom of Bednoor in the seventeenth century, and again on the conquest of the country by Hyder Ali in 1764 when additional cesses were imposed. The total of the Beejnugur and Bednoor assessment was called the "Rekah" or "Shist," and the successive additions of Hyder and Tippoo were called the "Shamil," these names are constantly met with in the early correspondence of the Madras Government relating to Canara. The total assessment "Shist" and "Shamil" is supposed to have amounted to two-fifths of the gross produce; but the late additions of Hyder and Tippoo are understood to have been very irregularly collected.

11. Under former rule it is stated that "the revenue was sometimes collected in kind, sometimes in money, at the discretion of the Sirkar, and probably as the state of prices rendered the one or the other most advantageous."

In Sir T. Munro's letter dated 31st May 1800, para. 6.

12. The first settlement was made by Colonel Munro, afterwards Sir T. Munro, in A.D. 1800, very soon after the conquest of the country. This settlement appears to have been made on holdings or estates in the lump, the assessment stated to have been hitherto in force being taken as the basis, such modifications being made as appeared called for. There was no kind of survey or identification of lands forming each estate.

13. From time to time complaints arose regarding the inequality and consequent oppression of the assessment. A kind of revision of the assessment based on previous collections, but without any survey or systematic valuation of lands, was made by Mr. Harris, then Collector in 1819-20 in all Canara, except in Ankola, Soopah and Soonda, which includes all the North Canara Collectorate, except the Honore Táluka and a part of Sircee and Kompta.

14. In A.D. 1820 the then Collector endeavoured to commence a kind of regular survey and classification of soils; his proceedings are stated as follows in the memorandum of the Madras Board of Revenue, dated 15th September 1831:—

"53. The Collector reported that he had commenced an experimental survey denominated 'Panee' or trial by sight and measurement, which he stated to be founded on the usages of the country, and carried on by means of his fixed establishment of servants. These he represented to be incompetent to the proper performance of the task, and he requested authority to appoint a separate establishment for the purpose. The Collector strongly urged the necessity of a survey being made of this part of the district with a view to the development of its true resources, and submitted certain propositions relative to the conduct of the proposed survey and assessment, in regard to which the Board deferred passing any opinion until they should have before them a specimen of the survey of a few villages."

Paragraph 14.

"54. The Government approved of the proceedings of the Collector, and on the recommendation of the Board, authorized the surveying establishment which he had requested."

Board's Proceedings, 29th in cons. 29th October 1821. From Government, 7 in cons. 10th December.

"55. On the 27th May following the Collector laid before the Board statements exhibiting the result of the experimental survey and assessment of the Magunee of Budungode, with a report in explanation of the principles on which it had been conducted."

From the Collector, 27th May in cons. 3rd June 1822.

"56. The plan on which the Collector proceeded was first to class the lands of the village under the heads of paddy and garden; the former were divided into three sorts: the first sort being situated under tanks, was liable to be overflowed and have the crops destroyed, but to counterbalance this, it had the advantage of being convertible every second year into sugar-cane plantation; the second sort lay above the level of the tank, and was watered from it; and the third was still higher, and the cultivation depended on the usual fall of rain, and was considered the surest crop. The 'Stulls' or plots of land were measured; and one-third of the gross produce ascertained by actual reaping and measurement, converted into money at equitable and moderate rates, was assumed as the future money assessment."

"57. The scale of assessment proposed for garden land was regulated by the estimated value of the produce, and a certain number of trees being assumed to grow on a specified extent of land, a fixed rate of 'Teerwah' became payable on the number of guntas of ground included in the garden, without reference to the number or description of the trees or their productiveness."

"58. The result of the new survey and assessment of the lands of the Magunees to which it had been applied is exhibited in the following comparative statement:—

Amount of the present Jummabundy of Fusly 1231.			Amount to be assessed by the Survey, exclusive of *Bunjer, †Tenun and ‡Rekahnusht.			Increase by Survey.			Add Increase which may hereafter be realized if the Bunjer and Nusht be brought into culti vation.			Total Net Increase.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5,699	14	5	7,461	9	4	1,761	10	11	2,374	1	3	4,135	12	2

* Unoccupied waste. † Teerwah or assessment. ‡ Unassessed land.

Mr. Harris expressed his conviction of the moderation of the assessment deduced from the survey, and his opinion that its extension to the rest of Soonda and Soopah would be productive of an increase of revenue similar to that obtained in the Magunee already surveyed."

"59. With particular injunctions to be careful that the demand of Government was moderate, the Principal Collector was authorized to use his discretion in levying the new assessment of the Magunee in question, and to entertain an establishment to enable him to survey and assess on the same principles the whole of the Ankola and the Balaghaut Tálukas."

From the Principal Collector, 24th August 1825 in cons. 30th April 1827.

"60. On the 24th August 1825 the Principal Collector, Mr. Babington, submitted a report on the further progress that had been made in the survey and assessment of Soonda."

Board's Proceedings, 30 in cons. 30th April 1827. From Secretary to Government, 28th March in cons. 10th April 1828.

"61. He reported that, in addition to the Budungode Magunee, the survey and assessment of four other Magunees, *viz.*, those of Wurulgee, Pallah, Maganoor, and Mulugee, had been completed on the same principles as had been followed by Mr. Harris in regard to the first mentioned Magunee and that the land measurement of the Punchmahal of Ankola and the táluka of Soonda, with the exception of one Magunee, had been finished."

"62. The result of the survey and assessment of the four Magunees above mentioned was an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,924; but the Principal Collector expressed doubts 'whether, under the Stulwar settlement that had been adopted, the ryots might not be induced to relinquish parts of estates now under cultivation.' Mr. Babington explained that his apprehension arose from what he conceived to be erroneous in the rules which had been prescribed for the conduct of the survey. According to them, one-third of the gross produce was to be fixed as the share of Government on all kinds of land, 'good, bad or indifferent,' and it appeared to him that the assessment so determined could not fall fairly on each sort. As the expenses of cultivation are less in good land, so the profit to the ryot would proportionably be greater than from bad land, and he was fearful that if the assessment was regulated on that principle it might have a tendency to cause the ryots to throw up all inferior lands and concentrate their stock and labour of the superior description of land. He therefore requested authority to fix the assessment on each entire estate, consisting of good and bad land, at an amount equal to one-third of the gross produce, and to sub-divide it on each sort of land at rates varying from 35 to 20 per cent. instead of one uniform rate of 33⅓ per cent. for the whole. This he thought would obviate the objection he conceived to exist to the plan followed by Mr. Harris."

"63. The Board observed that the object which was considered by Mr. Babington desirable, *viz.*, so to regulate the assessment as to give the ryot an equal net profit from every acre of land he may occupy, was not only not attainable in practice, but was wrong in principle; that the proper object of Government was to equalize the assessment on the land, not the profits of the cultivators. To equalize the profits from good and bad lands, they observed, would be to render assessment, in reality, very unequal and unjust. The proprietor of good land would be taxed not only in proportion to the larger return which it yielded, but in a greater proportion.

He would not be even on a par with the owner of bad land, who would enjoy an equal profit, and, from being answerable for a smaller amount of revenue, would incur a smaller risk.'

"64. The Board, after explaining what they considered the true theory of a just assessment, and the various circumstances which should be adverted to in regulating the assessment on the land, desired that the Principal Collector would proceed to assess a few villages of those which had already been surveyed in the garden Magunees, at the rates which, from the result of his enquiries, he might consider them able to bear; and, after completing the work, submit, for the consideration of the Board, the detailed accounts of the settlement with other statements, contrasting the assessment thus determined with what would have been the settlement at the rates of assessment proposed by Mr. Harris, with a full explanation of the process by which the new assessment was arrived at, and of the causes of any deviation that might appear from that deduced from Mr. Harris's rules."

"65. The Principal Collector was also requested to assess two or three village containing only rice lands, and similarly to submit the results for the Board's consideration, on which they would be prepared to furnish him with particular instructions for his guidance in completing the settlement of Soonda and Soopah."

"66. The observations of Government on the subject contained in Mr. Chamier's letter, dated the 28th March 1828, were, together with the proceedings of the Board above referred to, communicated on the 10th of April for the guidance of the Principal Collector. Mr. Babington having soon after proceeded to Europe, and Mr. Dickenson, who succeeded him, having administered the affairs of Canara for a short period only, the Board were not furnished by them with any account of what may have been done in pursuance of these instructions; and the attention of the present Principal Collector has been so fully occupied with matters connected with the general state of the district that he can hardly have had time or opportunity to carry on the survey."

In cons. 10th April 1828 30th, in cons. 30th April 1827, in cons. 10th April 1828.

15. The measurement of the entire Mahal was eventually, about A.D. 1824, completed, but the assessment was revised in (4) four Magunees only of this Mahal, containing (39) thirty-nine villages, and in one Magunee of the Sircee Táluka; of the villages in this Mahal (23) twenty-three villages were among those, the settlement of which is the subject of the present letter. In the remaining (48) forty-eight villages the rates of assessment which have prevailed since our acquisition of the country in the commencement of this century are still in force. I will presently compare the proposed, or new assessment, with that hitherto in force separately for the (48) forty-eight villages, the assessment of which was never revised, and for the (23) twenty-three villages the assessment of which was revised in 1820—25.

16. In the villages the assessment of which was not revised, the occupied areas were ascertained, but they were not uniformly

entered in the accounts until 1847, and the old assessment remained everywhere in force, excepting in the five Magunees alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

17. In case of waste land being required for cultivation, if at any previous time it had been occupied, the previous assessment was imposed. If no knowledge of previous occupation existed, it was measured and the assessment fixed according to what was the reputed rate of surrounding land of similar quality. It is evident that this system practically left everything in the power of the Shanbogs or Koolkurnees.

18. I have obtained complete accounts of the collections, permanent remissions from Kumal or standard assessment, and the annual remissions for each year since 1841-42. As regards area under occupation in each year, no data are available before 1847-8. It is evident, however, that little reliance is to be placed on these accounts as the total area recorded as occupied in 1865-6 by the old accounts was acres 17,538, while it was ascertained by our survey that acres 24,421 were actually in occupation in the same year. This increase of real over-recorded occupation was, as a matter of course, by no means uniformly spread over all holdings, but was to a great extent confined to the lands of the more influential classes.

19. The following statement shows the state of collections, remissions, &c., for every year since 1841-2 and the recorded occupation for every year since 1847-8 :—

Year.	Acres.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Remission from poverty, &c.	Net Collection.
1841-42 ...	...	21,876	...	9,047	12,827
1842-43 ...	...	21,876	...	8,043	13,833
1843-44 ...	...	21,876	...	7,476	14,400
1844-45 ...	...	21,880	...	7,062	14,818
1845-46 ...	...	21,880	...	6,614	15,266
1846-47 ...	...	21,884	1	6,164	15,719
1847-48 ...	14,935	21,901	346	5,001	16,554
1848-49 ...	15,434	21,906	341	4,392	17,173
1849-50 ...	15,491	21,906	88	3,930	17,888
1850-51 ...	15,259	21,906	17	3,862	18,027
1851-52 ...	15,492	21,933	15	3,703	18,215
1852-53 ...	15,511	21,951	21	3,492	18,438
1853-54 ...	15,756	22,062	25	3,157	18,880
1854-55 ...	15,968	22,330	53	3,213	19,064
1855-56 ...	16,259	22,509	413	2,829	19,267
1856-57 ...	16,344	22,593	380	2,710	19,503

Year.	Acres.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Remission from poverty, &c.	Net Collection.
1857-58 ...	16,820	22,925	603	2,497	19,825
1858-59 ...	17,619	23,266	724	2,231	20,311
1859-60 ...	18,203	23,469	546	1,957	20,966
1860-61 ...	18,296	23,496	302	1,929	21,265
1861-62 ...	18,700	24,472	588	1,664	22,220
1862-63 ...	19,058	25,122	342	1,404	23,376
1863-64 ...	18,184	25,137	40	2,972	22,125
1864-65 ...	18,094	25,137	3	2,937	22,197
1865-66 ...	17,538	25,366	28	3,023	22,315

20. The Statement No. 2 gives the same data for the (23) twenty-three villages referred to in para. 15 of this letter, which are included in the statement in the preceding para., but here shown separately :—

Year.	Acres.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Remission from poverty, &c., and on account of waste.	Net Collection.
1841-42 ...	...	8,598	...	4,742	3,856
1842-43 ...	...	8,496	...	4,429	4,067
1843-44 ...	...	8,498	...	4,358	4,140
1844-45 ...	...	8,498	...	4,198	4,300
1845-46 ...	...	8,496	...	3,945	4,551
1846-47 ...	...	8,503	...	3,747	4,756
1847-48 ...	1,875	8,508	1	3,383	5,124
1848-49 ...	1,997	8,509	1	3,209	5,299
1849-50 ...	1,829	8,504	1	2,996	5,507
1850-51 ...	1,773	8,506	1	3,012	5,493
1851-52 ...	1,860	8,509	1	2,986	5,522
1852-53 ...	1,862	8,511	1	2,824	5,686
1853-54 ...	2,079	8,507	1	2,590	5,916
1854-55 ...	2,143	8,508	1	2,375	6,132
1855-56 ...	2,336	8,513	1	2,177	6,335
1856-57 ...	2,400	8,515	1	2,096	6,418
1857-58 ...	2,343	8,511	1	1,939	6,571
1858-59 ...	2,765	8,518	1	1,775	6,742
1859-60 ...	3,138	8,513	1	1,547	6,965
1860-61 ...	3,176	8,514	1	1,406	7,107
1861-62 ...	3,155	8,514	1	1,210	7,303
1862-63 ...	3,270	8,533	1	1,073	7,459
1863-64 ...	3,434	8,543	1	982	7,560
1864-65 ...	3,476	8,546	1	998	7,547
1865-66 ...	3,353	8,527	1	988	7,538

21. The system in these (23) twenty-three villages, the assessment of which was revised, appears to have been to enter the whole assessment of the village under the head of standard assessment, and then to deduct under the head of remissions not only the remissions on account of poverty, &c., but also all the assessment on unoccupied assessed waste land. I can obtain no account whatever of the amount of remissions due to each of these heads; but I am informed that the remissions up to the last fifteen years were very heavy, gradually becoming less as prices rose and the demand for land increased. It may also be assumed that relief from the pressure of the old assessment in these villages was obtained by encroachment on the Government waste; for though only acres 3,353 are recorded as occupied in last year's accounts, the data of our survey show that acres 5,607 were actually occupied in that year, the difference between these two amounts of recorded and actual area must have resulted from gradual, and not sudden, encroachments: and was equivalent to a reduction of assessment as soon as such a good demand for produce arose as to render cultivation remunerative.

22. In the (48) forty-eight villages in which the ancient assessment remained in force, this system of entering the assessment of waste under the head of remissions did not prevail.

23. In all the villages an annual inspection of lands in occupation was made by the Patel and Koolkurnee in company with a Karkoon from the Táluka Kacheri called a Monegar, whose duties were confined to this description of field inspection work. On the statements prepared at this inspection regarding occupied area, the annual Jumabundee was made and remissions on account of failure of crops granted.

24. In the (48) forty-eight villages, the assessment of which was never revised, the average pressure of the old rates could never have been heavy, and of late years must have been very light. But great inequalities prevailed, and prevent any reliance being placed upon the average as representing the ordinary weight of the assessment on individual cultivators.

25. In the (23) twenty-three villages, the assessment of which was revised in 1820—25, the assessment as revised was undoubtedly very heavy; this is a matter of common notoriety fully borne out by the results of the survey. An assessment calculated as equal to one-third of the gross produce can but prove excessive, and destructive of the value of land as property; in fact, all assessments based on the idea of taking a certain proportion of the crop have always proved unworkable, as what theoretically should be but a very moderate share of the produce

to be claimed as the Government share, has always proved practically to result in excessive assessment.

26. At the time of the settlement of the adjacent villages of the Hangul Táluka of Dharwar in 1847, the pressure of the Government demand in these North Canara villages must have been very considerably higher than that of the assessment imposed in Hangul, even nearly double that amount, considering the relative position and advantages of the two tracts. The rise in prices has of course equally affected both, but the steady progress of encroachment on Government waste was confined to the Canara villages, as, after the survey, such could not occur in Hangul. I now estimate that in these villages the Government assessment is, on the whole, about the same as in the Hangul villages.

27. I append to this letter a statement showing the average annual prices stated to have prevailed in Mulugèe, the principal market town of these villages since 1840-41. This information was obtained from an old shop-keeper in that place; of course it may not be strictly correct, but I have little doubt of its approximate accuracy, judging from the rise in prices which I myself have seen in the Southern Mahratta Country in the last 25 years.

28. As regards the future assessment of the villages under report, there is little room for doubt, we have the experience derived from the settlement of the adjacent villages of the Dharwar Collectorate, and we have also in the last three years settled (105) one hundred and five villages and hamlets of the Hullihal Division of the Soopah Táluka; also of North Canara, which, though not contiguous to Moondagode, and indeed divided from it at the nearest point by an interval of some 25 miles, yet is very similar in general character and capabilities of bearing assessment.

29. The villages of the Kulgutgeh Táluka of the Dharwar Collectorate, adjacent to those of Canara, were, as regards rice land, settled in 1848 on a maximum rate of Rs. 6; and the adjacent villages of Hangul of the same Collectorate were settled in 1847, as regards rice land, at a maximum rate of Rs. 5. The dry-crop lands were settled on maximum rates varying from Rs. 0-10-6 to Rs. 0-14-0.

30. I propose to adopt the Hangul rate of Rs. 5 for the rice lands of the best situated of the villages of Moondagode under report, and those immediately on the made road from Hooblee to Kompta; Rs. 4-8-0 for those less favourably situated; and Rs. 4 for those at some distance within the forest. For all the dry-crop lands I propose a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 0-14-0 per acre; a considerable proportion of these lands will

doubtless be converted into rice lands now that a secure tenure is given. For the Bágáyet or garden land I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 10 per acre.

31. These rates are undoubtedly very low; in fact, not any higher than the rates introduced into adjacent parts of Dharwar 20 years ago. I have, however, thought it expedient to be very moderate in our demands in this part of North Canara. The population has suffered excessively from the fever which has prevailed during the last five years, and these rates produce a very large increase on the existing revenue. These rates are also identical to those introduced into the Hullihal Division, the circumstances of which are almost exactly similar.

32. I think it is also desirable to adopt rates the same as those in force in the contiguous parts of Dharwar, since the justice and moderation of them can be called in question by none. This part of North Canara touches on the Sircee Táluka where the Hyga Brahmin population is in great force; they are greatly in dread of the survey, and offer as much tacit opposition as they dare, which may be explained by their being believed to hold a great deal of land which is not brought to account at all. Hullihal was too distant and separated by too much intervening jungle for the report of the result of settlements there to produce much effect in the Sircee Táluka. But this is not the case with Moondagode: the result of the settlement here will be very narrowly watched by the Sircee people, and may, I trust, greatly conduce to the facilitating our operations in that táluka.

33. The following is the result of the imposition of the rates above detailed—in the whole (71) seventy-one villages :—

Number of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.					
	Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Government Arable Unoccupied Waste.		Total Government Land Occupied and Waste.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
71	17,538	22,315	24,421	37,085	3,996	2,925	28,417	40,001

34. The following abstract shows the area of each kind of arable land and the survey assessment upon it:—

	Occupied Land.		Average per Acre.		
	Acres.	Survey Assessment.			
			Rs.	a.	p.
Rice land ...	17,139	34,079	1	15	10
Dry-crop ...	7,248	2,766	0	6	1
Garden ...	34	240	7	0	11

	Unoccupied Waste Land.		Average per Acre.		
	Acres.	Survey Assessment.			
			Rs.	a.	p.
Rice land ...	1,246	1,857	1	7	10
Dry-crop ...	2,650	1,068	6	3	10

35. There is thus an increase, in the whole (71) seventy-one villages, of revenue calculated on the occupied area of last year, 1865-66, of from Rs. 22,315 to Rs. 37,085, or 66¼ per cent. But this increase is very unequally distributed over the two classes of villages, those, 23 in number, the assessment of which was revised by the Madras Government in 1820—25, and the remaining (48) forty-eight villages in which no revision was ever made. The following two statements show the revenue results in these two classes of villages separately :—

Number of Villages.	Occupied Land in 1865-66.	
	Old Assessment.	Survey Assessment.
48	14,777	29,747
23	7,538	7,338

36. Thus the increase of assessment caused by the imposition of the survey rates in the (48) forty-eight villages amounts to Rs. 14,970 on Rs. 14,777, or 101¼ per cent. The imposition of the very same rates on the (23) twenty-three villages which were revised in 1820—25 produces a decrease of assessment of Rs. 200, or 2¾ per cent. There can be no doubt regarding the moderation of the assessment, as it is only barely equivalent to the rates introduced into adjacent Dharwar villages 20 years ago, and is even less than that paid on the present actual occupied area

in the villages revised by the Madras authorities. It is, indeed, very much less than the Madras nominal rate, as the following statements will show:—

Villages.	Area brought to account as occupied in 1865-66 by old Accounts.	Assessment realized.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
23	3,353	7,538	2 4 0

Villages.	Area actually occupied in 1865-66 ascertained by the Survey.	Survey Assessment.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
23	5,607	7,338	1 4 11

Thus our proposed actual rate per acre is Rs. 1-4-11 against Rs. 2-4-0, the Madras revised rate, fixed upwards of 40 years ago.

37. There can be, therefore, no doubt as to the moderation of the proposed assessment. And the great increase of revenue produced in the (48) forty-eight villages, whose assessment was never revised, is, I think, on the other hand, a sufficient reason for not adopting a higher standard of assessment.

38. I have been thus particular in contrasting our assessment with that of the Madras revision, because I am aware that an idea has arisen in the Madras Presidency that the large increases of revenue which have accrued from the introduction of our survey and settlement in the Soopah Táluka have arisen from an inexpedient increase of the demand. I wish to show that our rates of assessment are still "the low Bombay rates" which I have more than once seen alluded to in official correspondence, and that the increase is due mainly to sweeping away the ability to deceive on the part of the village officials, who cheated the Government on the one side, and the ryot on the other, to the sole advantage of themselves and their friends.

39. There is very little Enam land in North Canara. In the villages under report there is but one Enam of 4 acres 19 goontas 6 annas recorded by the old accounts, the actual area of which by our survey has proved to be acres 9; the surplus, consisting of

encroachment on adjacent Government land, has been recorded as Government land brought under assessment.

40. There is still on the skirts of the tracts of forest much land susceptible of being cultivated; the waste land, already measured off into numbers and assessed, will all be very soon taken up. When the measurement of this Mahal was executed, fever prevailed to a great extent, and we were only able to work for a very short time in the year, and even then had extreme difficulty in procuring the erection of boundary marks. It consequently was necessary to confine our division of lands into survey fields to the lands actually occupied, and those which had been occupied at some recent time, leaving those which had, from having been waste for a number of years, become overgrown with bushes, for sub-division into survey fields at some future time when they may be required for occupation. Before many years elapse I anticipate, if the fever continue to decrease, that a great demand for additional land will spring up, and a considerable increase to the revenue will occur.

41. Notice will be given to all occupants of land regarding their liability to pay one anna local fund cess on each rupee land assessment.

42. As regards the terms for which this assessment should be guaranteed, we must consider that the district is in a very depressed condition from the fever which has so generally prevailed of late years, and in consideration of this and other circumstances, a lower rate of assessment than would otherwise be imposed is adopted. I would therefore recommend in this case as I did in reference to the first settlement made in Hullihal, in paragraph 61 of my letter No. 442 of the 31st December 1864, as follows :—

"61. It is a question as to how many years the settlement now made, and those to be made, in Canara should be guaranteed for. Considering the great revolution in prices which is taking place, the general opening up of the district which is in progress, and the present unhealthy state of the agricultural population from the epidemic fever of the last 3 or 4 years which necessitates a lower standard of assessment than would otherwise be necessary, I think that the new rates of assessment should not be guaranteed for more than fifteen years at the most, which will make them expire in 1877-78, and, moreover, I think that the settlement to be made in all North Canara might be made to expire in that year. The 30-year settlement of western tálukas of the Dharwar Collectorate which adjoin North Canara expire in 1876-77 and 1877-78; it would be very convenient to have the revision of assessment there and in North Canara about the same time, and it would also be in every way accompanied by advantage of all the settlements of the different tálukas of a Collectorate were subject to revision in the same year. As the revision of our settlements involves neither

remeasurement nor reclassification, but merely a percentage increase or decrease of assessment, based upon general considerations, there would be not the slightest difficulty in re-assessing a whole Collectorate in one and the same year."

43. Every reason that could apply to making the term of settlement short in Hullihal will apply with equal, if not greater, force here. I am aware that the Collector, Mr. Shaw Stewart, advocated a permanent settlement, final and irrevocable for ever. The question of the advantages and disadvantages of a permanent settlement have been very fully argued on numerous occasions, and there is no cause to recapitulate the arguments *pro* and *con* here. Mr. Stewart alludes to the idea the people of Canara have entertained of any revision of assessment; when it did come, being permanent for ever, his views on this subject were well known, as no official discussion is a secret in North Canara. I exceedingly doubt if the idea of a final and irrevocable settlement had ever occurred to any of the landholders of Canara before Mr. Stewart started the question; what I know they did very much desire was that there should be no revision now, but that matters should be allowed to remain as they are; this would have suited the large and influential landholders well, whether it would have equally suited the Government or the inferior class of cultivators, much the most numerous body, is another question entirely.

44. That a final and permanent settlement was ever contemplated by Sir T. Munro it would be impossible to assert. His letter of December 1800, which commences at page 41 of the printed compilation of letters on the Revenue Administration of Canara, is mainly devoted to a discussion of a measure ordered by Government, namely, the introduction of the Bengal system of permanent settlement then in high favour—see paragraph 21, page 59. No one can read that entire letter and suppose that Sir T. Munro was an advocate for this measure, or was doing otherwise than endeavouring to make the best of a matter he was ordered to carry out against his own convictions.

45. As regards Sir T. Munro's own convictions and intentions, the close of paragraph 1 of the above letter appears conclusive:—

"It never was my idea, however, that my settlement should have been so permanent as to be exempted from all future change, but only that it should have so far fixed as not to be liable to partial and frequent alterations, and that the right should have been reserved for Government to avail itself of the increasing resources of the country, by adding to the Jumma a certain portion of the abatement at some after period, when it might appear that it could be effected without detriment to the country."

46. Canara can show no claim to a permanent settlement above that of any other part of the country. From time immemorial the Government land tax has been based on the appropriation of a certain share of the produce—a share many times larger than we wish to take. In ancient times it may probably have been that disturbing influences being small and of rare occurrence, prices remained without much variation from age to age, or payment being made in kind there was no necessity for periodical variations in the money commutation. But the one fact remains that a certain proportion of the produce formed the just demand of Government both by the religious law and by custom, which proportion, however, history shows the rulers never felt themselves precluded from exceeding when necessity pressed.

See paragraph 6, page 9, Canara Revenue letters, quoted at paragraph 11 of this letter.

47. A very few years back a permanent settlement was supposed to be the panacea for all the evils which afflict India; this opinion, however, never found much favour on this side of India, and a great change has since occurred in the general view of the question both in India and at Home. Our settlements afford every security to the landholder regarding the fullest enjoyment for ever of the fruits of his own future improvements, which our system completely secures to each person however minute the improvement may be, while at the same time it reserves to Government, through the right to make periodical general revisions of assessment, the means of participating in the increased resources of the country, whether effected by general improvements, the result of no labour of the landholders, roads, railways, &c., or of secular changes in prices. Impatience of new taxation of any kind is a well marked characteristic of the population of India in every part, we find difficulty enough ourselves in providing for the continually increasing wants of the day, if we, in our time, feel so much perplexity about new sources of taxation, we are doubly bound to hesitate about tying up the hands of posterity in regard to the amplification of existing sources which theoretically are most just, and practically most suited to the temper of the people.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C

Statement of Price of Paddy in the Town of Mulugee in the Moondagode Mahal in each year since A.D. 1840.

Year.	No. of lbs. for one Rupee.	Year.	No. of lbs. for one Rupee.
1840 ..	230	1854 ...	230
1841 ...	230	1855 ...	230
1842 ...	288	1856 ...	307
1843 ...	288	1857 ...	230
1844 ...	230	1858 ...	230
1845 ...	230	1859 ...	184
1846 ...	230	1860 ...	184
1847 ...	288	1861 ...	184
1848 ...	288	1862 ...	153
1849 ...	192	1863 ..	115
1850 ...	192	1864 ...	73
1851 ..	192	1865 ...	57
1852 ...	192	1866 ...	57
1853 ...	230	1867 ...	35

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C.

No. 688 of 1867.

From

The COLLECTOR of CANARA;

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Camp Tattihulla, 26th April 1867.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the purpose of being submitted to Government, a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson on the settlement of the assessment of (71) seventy one villages of the Moondagode Mahal of the Yellapur Táluka. This settlement was made in this month in the villages of Mulugee and Pallah of the Moondagode Mahal.

2. In paragraphs 12 to 16, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson explains all that has hitherto been done by the Madras Government towards settling the assessment in this district.

3. It appears evident from those remarks that notwithstanding the settlement of the revenue on a fair basis, was for many years the subject of the careful consideration of the Board of Revenue and of the repeated efforts of many zealous Collectors of North Canara, the want of accurate knowledge of the quantity of land occupied by each cultivator and of the different qualities of land cultivated (such as can be ascertained only by a regular survey and classification) caused the revisions made in the assessment to lack one of the principal essentials of a satisfactory settlement, *viz.*, that every acre of land under cultivation should pay the fair Government revenue according to its quality, irrespective of the class, caste, or position of the different landholders.

4. This is proved, beyond doubt, by the fact mentioned in the 35 and 36 paragraphs of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's report, *viz.*, that notwithstanding the area of the land now actually occupied in the (23) twenty-three villages of the Moondagode Mahal, which were surveyed between 1820 and 1825, exceeds that hitherto brought to account by 2,254 acres, it has been found necessary to lower the assessment by Rs. 200. It would appear that the land must have been at first too highly assessed, but that of late years encroachment of cultivation on the waste lands, which paid no assessment, and the great rise in prices, has tended to make the revenue less difficult of collection than in former years, though, as suggested in paragraph 18 of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson's report, the increase of real over-recorded occupation was, to a great extent, confined to the lands of the more influential classes.

5. In paragraphs 28 and 38, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson explains the assessment which has been now introduced into the (71) seventy-one villages of the Moondagode Mahal under report, and gives his reasons for adhering to such a low average rate of assessment as Rs. 7 per acre of garden land, Rs. 1-15-10 per acre of rice land, and 6 annas 1 pie per acre on soil producing dry-crops.

6. The assessment of the occupied arable land in these (71) seventy-one villages has been raised from Rs. 22,315 to Rs. 37,085, and the arable land, not under occupation at the time of the settlement, is assessed at Rs. 2,925, making the total assessment of Government land Rs. 40,010; a great portion of the waste arable land was taken up by the villagers at the time of the settlement, and I have little doubt but that the whole area will be under cultivation within a few years.

7. The rates of assessment are according to existing prices of produce exceedingly low; but, for the reasons adduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, I consider that it was expedient not to raise them too suddenly at present.

8. The climate of the Moondagode Mahal is much dreaded, many ryots have died of the fever, which is still very prevalent there, and many have abandoned their fields through fear of it; in addition to the great increase of Rs. 14,770 on the occupied land, the ryots will have to pay a local cess of one anna on each rupee of revenue to provide for public works and education, which, assuming the assessment of the occupied area to increase to Rs. 39,000 by the taking up of waste land, will amount to Rs. 2,312-8-0; a consideration of the reasons has induced Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson to recommend that the assessment now imposed be confirmed for the period of ten years, at the end of which time the settlement of the Dharwar Talukas bordering on Canara will expire, and it is advisable that the revision of the whole assessment of Dharwar and North Canara be made about the same time.

9. As it is the principle of the revenue survey settlements to make no increase of assessments owing to improvements which may be made by occupants within the period of the settlement, but solely on general grounds, such as a consideration of the difference in prices, an improvement in the health of a district, improved communication and increased facility to transport produce good markets, I think the recommendation made by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson a good one, and beg to support it, as it is owing to exceptional circumstances, which I am hopeful may not be of long continuance, that it has been thought necessary to make the proposed rates of assessment very low, as compared with the present high prices of grain. It is my impression that the sickness in many of the villages in the Moondagode Mahal is owing to the want of good drinking water; many of the old tanks have silted up, and the people still drink the stagnant water which is often offensive both in odour and colour, the local cess of 1 anna on the rupee will supply funds for clearing these tanks, and otherwise improving the supply of drinking water.

10. On the subject of a permanent settlement I have little to add to the arguments against it, which have been given by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson; but I wish to add my conviction, arrived at both from what I have myself heard from the people in these districts, and from information derived from the Assistant Collectors, who have some experience in this Collectorate, that the idea of a permanent settlement is not one which is considered

of much importance by the people themselves. Many petitions have been made to me at different times by interested persons who were opposed to the survey, probably because it was making an enquiry into the extent of their holdings (as much land has hitherto been held free of assessment owing to the extent of each man's cultivation being unknown), yet in no case has any pretension been made, requiring the assessment now made to be final.

11. In conclusion, I beg to explain the reasons why this settlement was introduced in anticipation of the orders of Government. It was expedient that a large portion of the country adjacent to the Sircee Táluka, where the people are, partly from ignorance of the rates which are to be imposed, much opposed to the survey operations, should be settled, the rates were, as I have before explained, fixed very low; it was a great boon to many of the poorer cultivators who were too highly assessed in the former revisions of the settlement; the season was, moreover, far advanced, and an answer to any recommendation that these rates be enforced could hardly be received from Government before the sowing season, before which it was, in every way, desirable that the people should know what revenue was to be levied from them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. ELPHINSTON,

Acting Collector of Canara.

NOTE BY THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY.

By the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor, I beg to submit the following remarks on the subject of fixing the duration of the settlement about to be introduced into North Canara, on which the Honourable Mr. Ellis has recorded a minute. I shall avoid, as much as possible, repeating what has already been written on the subject.

2. The questions for decision are two: (1) shall the rates introduced by the Collector and Superintendent of Survey in May 1864 be approved? and (2) what shall be the duration of the settlement?

3. With reference to the first point, I have only one remark to make. When as Collector of North Canara, I stated that the proposed rates were lower than those in force in the neighbouring districts of Belgaum and Dharwar, I was not aware that those rates with which I compared the proposed Canara rates were so high as to press heavily on the people. I was afterwards led to suspect that some mistake had been made, and stated, in paragraph 32 of my second report of 1866, that the subject would attract attention and lead to enquiry. Since writing that report I have had the opportunity of enquiring during the time that I acted as Collector of Dharwar, and satisfied myself that there was reason to conclude that the rates in force in those portions of that Collectorate adjacent to Canara, and on soils of similar descriptions, were felt by the people to be oppressive, and that property in the soil has not been created to such an extent in the rice country in the west of Dharwar as it has in the cotton country in the east of Dharwar. For this reason I deprecate any conclusion being drawn that the proposed rates in Canara are necessarily too low because they are lower than those in Dharwar. With this one observation I will repeat my recommendation that the rates Colonel Anderson and I proposed should be approved and sanctioned.

Paragraph 2 of Report No. 1146 of 1865.

4. I feel great difficulty in deciding in what shape to submit my views again on the second and far more important question—the duration of the settlement. Notwithstanding His Excellency the Governor's permission to place my remarks before him, I feel a hesitation at appearing to criticise the recorded Minute of a Member of Council. But feeling the enormous importance to the whole agricultural population in this Presidency of the question now at issue, involving nothing less or more than whether the instructions contained in Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1862 for making a permanent settlement of the Land Tax shall be carried into effect, or remain a dead letter, I shall venture to state my own convictions.

5. The correctness is admitted of all I advance in regard to the existence, for many generations, of a proprietary right in land in Canara; I shall, therefore, abstain from repeating what I have already stated.

6. I would most respectfully solicit a reference to paragraphs 15 and 16 of my report of the 18th May 1866, and leave the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to judge whether it can be correctly inferred that every ruler raised or modified the land assessment of Canara at pleasure. The original settlements made

by the Kings of Beejanuggur in A.D. 1334—7 remained *without alteration* till the year 1587 as long as that Hindoo dynasty lasted. Its successors, another Hindoo dynasty of Bednore, in 1618, raised the assessment by a half, and that assessment continued till 1711, up to which time ruler succeeded ruler in each of these dynasties, but the land assessment remained unaltered with that one exception. For half a century after 1711 various small additions were imposed, which are described in pages 13 and 14 of the printed Selection. Two of these (one anna in the rupee in 1711, and $\frac{1}{10}$th of an anna in 1723,) were of the nature of arbitrary exactions. One (in 1723) was for the purpose of this charging the Mogal peshcush, and two (in 1720 and a subsequent year) in lieu of certain concessions on the part of the Sirkar. The attempt to exact a Nuzzerana equal to one year's rent in 1758 was met by the refusal of the inhabitants and the claim had to be compromised. These exactions were of the most petty nature, and some of them confined to certain localities. It was not till the usurping house of Mysore, aliens in blood and religion, conquered the country that the stability of the old Hindoo settlements was ever shaken. Then by arbitrary spoliation, and not by lawful power, the assessments that had remained, with but one serious alteration, during 377 years and under two dynasties were, in the course of 30 or 40 years, more than doubled, and all private rights in the soil destroyed. It is true we conquered Mysore, but it cannot be that we are to take the exactions of the Mussulman usurpers to be our guide and authority in administering the country which they ruined.

7. So far, therefore, as I have learned the history of Canara, I gather that a permanent settlement of the land tax was the marked peculiarity of the country so long as it remained under lawful authority, its arbitrary enhancement the exception.

8. The permanency of the settlements is, in my opinion, the cause and origin of the feeling of strong proprietary right that exists. There is no doubt that a feeling of "property" may be experienced in land held under the 30 years' settlement, but it is a very different sort of feeling to that cherished by the people of Canara. I need not waste words in describing the difference, but one illustration will suffice. So complete is the severance between the Collector as representing the executive Government, or Sirkar, and the landlords of Canara, so independent are they of all interference on the part of the Revenue Officers, that it is considered, and has long been held by Madras officials to be, no bar, but an advantage, for a Native Collector or Mamlutdar to be a land holder in the district. It was felt that once the cession of the land was effected and the estate created in his favour, no

interference on the part of Government was possible, and no injurious effect could arise from his exercising his authority in his own favour—in fact, the cession was so complete that by no means, fair or foul, could he extend it. A landholder was no more unfitted to be a Mamlutdar by reason of his landed possessions than an English Squire to be a Member of Parliament or a Cabinet Minister.

9. On the other hand, the most cursory reference to the orders of the Government of Bombay will show how different was the feeling with which the occupation or possession of land was and is still looked on in regard to fitness for holding stipendiary office.

10. I mention this as an illustration merely of the wide difference between the land systems in the Deccan and Canara, in reference to the sense in which proprietary rights in the soil were regarded.

11. I do not challenge the assertion that the British Government, on conquering Mysore and taking possession of Canara, had a full and perfect right to revise the land settlements, reduced as they were to utter confusion by the Mussulman usurpers whom we defeated. This right was asserted by Sir Thomas Munro, and recognized by successive Governments of Madras, and the people will, I believe, acquiesce in its being exercised now, even after an interval of 67 years, during which its existence has been asserted by some and denied by others, and revision has twice or thrice been attempted only to fail. But I do maintain that the proposal to substitute for the old settlements of Canara a system of 30-year leases, a system by which the market value of landed properties in Canara must incontestably be reduced, is not a proposal that can be defended by any reference to the past history of Canara.

12. The remarks of Sir Thomas Munro in the first paragraph of his report of December 1800 have been quoted as evidence that he never contemplated a permanent settlement of Canara, but I would submit that they only show that the very summary settlement which he found himself required by the ruined state of Canara to make immediately after the conquest was intended to be temporary, and that the right of Government was reserved to increase the assessments "by adding, at some after period, a certain portion of the abatement" which he had been compelled to make from the Mysore exactions. I can find nothing in the papers, carefully as I have perused them all, to prove that the Government of those days ever contemplated periodical revisions of the land settlements. This idea appears foreign to the principles of

Page 42 of printed Selection.

the Madras Administration, and I venture to state that, so far as my knowledge of Bombay goes, it was equally foreign to the genius of the Government of Bombay for the first quarter of a century after the conquest of the Deccan.

13. The Revenue Survey of Bombay has effected the introduction of a most important practice with the consent of the people, and in combination with measures that have tended to their improvement, namely, the practice of periodical revisions of assessment. Practically the assessments, during the time that elapsed before the survey was organized, were not liable to alteration, and if the survey had not been introduced, and the right of revision not been asserted so strongly, the ryots of Bombay would soon have drifted into the enjoyment of those prescriptive rights which makes it so difficult to revise the land settlements of Madras. It is very remarkable that this assertion of a principle so favourable to the Government should have been made with the concurrence of the people themselves. This is chiefly owing to the numerous benefits which accompanied the introduction of the survey into the Bombay districts, among which the assertion of the right of periodical revision was not noticed, or, if noticed, passed without challenge. But, as I have attempted to show in the 14th paragraph of my report of the 18th May 1866, no such benefits are offered by the Bombay Survey to the ryots of Canara; and although the Survey is by some persons expected not to lower the value of the estates in Canara, yet I think that a consideration of the following facts will tend to shake this expectation.

14. When I was at Dharwar in September 1866 a number of the chief land-owners, Patels and others, of the Hullial Táluk (the very villages Colonel Anderson and I had settled in May 1864), came over to me at Dharwar to represent the injury that had been done to them by the Survey. I took a memorandum of their statements, which I regret to have mislaid, but I remember to have found that the collective land tax assessed on these men had been increased about 80 per cent. Some of their assessments were more than doubled. Take the effect of this on an estate whose gross produce is 100 rupees, out of which two-thirds go for cultivation expenses. The assessment of such an estate might have been from 4 to 6 rupees, and would now be increased to 8 or 12, and the landlord's profits from 27 or 29 would be decreased to 21 or 23; taking the mean of these figures, the market value of the estate at twenty years' purchase of the net profits would fall from Rs. 560 to Rs. 440, or over 20 per cent. Now this must, I think, be admitted to be a serious loss to the owner of an ancient landed estate that at one stroke one-fifth should be taken off its saleable value, besides the loss occurring

from the destruction of the virtually permanent tenure he enjoyed before under the Government of Madras, and the subjection of the property to repeated increases of assessment of the same kind.

15. The real question at issue narrows itself to this, whether the circumstances of North Canara are such as to warrant the application to that district of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to sanction a permanent settlement of the land tax throughout India. Even if I have not made out a case which would authorize this Government acting at once on that despatch, I think there is reason to refer the question to the Secretary of State for decision. I would specially urge that the despatch of 14th August 1862, which authorized the commencement of the survey of Canara, and that of the 9th July 1862, sanctioning the permanent settlement of the land tax, must be read together. They were written within a month of each other, and I much doubt if the information before the Secretary of State was such as would have led him to sanction the extension of the Bombay Survey to Canara, except with the modifications contemplated by the despatch of the preceding month.

16. Indeed, I may here assert that the information before the Secretary of State, and on which he sanctioned the Bombay Survey being commenced in Canara, does not bear the test of enquiry in one very important point. I shall best explain what I mean by transcribing the following remarks from a demi-official letter that I wrote in September 1866 :—

"I would specially ask you to read Mr. Blane's letter and the Minutes of the Board of Revenue thereon, when I wrote my Memo. I had only seen it in very illegible MSS., and now that I have read it in print, I am surprised at the similarity between my views and those expressed by Mr. Blane in passages that I had not read. Look at paras. 72 to 76, and you will see how clearly he states the objections against a revision; nor can I see that Hope was quite right in saying that Mr. Blane 'did not think that any doubts as to the permanency of previous settlements, or the popularity of a new survey, should be allowed to interfere with the execution of a measure so politic, just and advantageous, to both Government and the people themselves.' On the contrary, it seems to me that he (Mr. Blane) left the determination of the question of survey or no survey entirely for the Government summing up impartially the objections and advantages, and stating (page 228) that he considers there is a *balance between them.*

Vide para. 7 of Mr. Hope's Memo.

"Looking again to the Board of Revenue's remarks on Mr. Blane's report (page 54 of collection of 1863) you will see that the Board (in which Mr. Blane then sat) do not recommend a general survey and revision, but merely a partial measure, and think that 'the Tarow settlement, as a whole, should not be disturbed.'

"I would especially draw attention to Mr. Blane's own Minute (pages 64, 65), and I think it can hardly be said that he advocated a general survey and revision.

"Now, as Mr. Blane's authority is that chiefly rested on by the Secretary of State in sanctioning a survey, I think this is a very serious matter.

"Even supposing that approval of a general survey and revision can be traced, however faintly, in the proceedings of the Madras Government and Revenue Officers, I think it can incontestably be shown that they intended—

"(1). That revision should be most moderate.

"(2). That, as a general rule, the 'Tarow' settlement should not be disturbed.

"(3). That the ancient Beriz should not be exceeded, except in cases of proved fraud (*vide* para. 56 of Blane's report).

"(4). That the settlement, as revised, should be *permanent* and fixed (*vide* para. 68 of Blane's report).

"While bringing these matters to your notice, I hope I shall not be supposed to argue against a survey. By no means. I am most anxious to see the cultivated lands of Canara surveyed, mapped, and properly registered, and also to see the assessment revised where revision is possible and in our power; and I go much further than Mr. Blane in my opinion that the *advantages outweigh the objections*. Not only my preconceived ideas regarding the Bombay Survey, but my experience of three years of its actual introduction leads me to this opinion, and I think that if the option lay between a 15 years' settlement and no survey at all, I should, as Collector, be inclined to prefer the former, although I would not recommend it to Government, as I doubt if it could be carried out against the will of the people.

"But I wonder at the persistency with which ———————— objects to a permanent settlement. What possible objection is there to it? It has been ordered by the Home Government. It is being introduced throughout India. We ourselves are giving the Dessaees and Despandees a permanent settlement, and I am sure they have less right to it than the old Canara landlords. With it and a declaration of proprietary rights, and *one other concession*, I would guarantee the facile introduction of the Bombay Survey. This one concession is that Government should deal liberally with any claims that may be advanced to an exemption from liability to increased assessment, whether based on the Tarow, or on the ancient Beriz, or on Moolputtahs. I do not mean to say that I consider Government bound to recognize such claims, but I think that, unless a disposition to recognize them is shown by Government, there will be discontent, and great efforts will be made to establish them in the courts, or by appeal."

17. From the above it will be seen that Sir Charles Wood was led to rely on Mr. Blane's opinion as being in favour of a regular survey and revision of assessment, when in reality Mr. Blane was not decided in recommending even the very limited revision, the possibility of which was contemplated.

18. But, however this may be, I venture to think that too great weight cannot be attached to Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1862. After many years of careful enquiry, with the deliberate

opinion of the best officers of Revenue before him, the Governor General in Council issued a resolution in which the future revenue policy of the Government of India was declared to be the sale in fee simple of waste lands, and the redemption of the land revenue. The Secretary of State, while withholding his full approval from these measures, substituted for them the perpetual settlement of the land tax, which was declared to be the policy of Her Majesty's Government. This policy is being acted on in other parts of India, and having been laid down by such authority, it does not admit of argument by me whether the principle involved shall or shall not be applied to Bombay. But I most respectfully submit that if it be held that the land tax cannot be permanently settled until it can confidently be asserted that it has reached its utmost possible and conceivable limit, then the despatch is a dead letter in regard to all lands held under the Bombay Survey Settlements; because the principle of that settlement implies the power of increasing the tax after every period of thirty years. If, on the other hand, it be admitted, as I think it must be, that the despatch contemplates that the land tax may be declared permanent as soon as it is shown that it bears a fair and adequate proportion to the existing state of the country, and properly represents the claims of the Government, then I cannot perceive why the land settlements of North Canara that are now being revised, as well as those of the other districts of Bombay as soon as the revision that is now commencing is concluded, should not be declared permanent. In reference to this important question, I beg to annex, for the perusal of the Honourable Board, copy of the despatch of the Bombay Government, No. 14 of the 12th September 1862, and of Sir Charles Wood's reply, from which documents the views of the then Government of Bombay, of the Secretary of State, and of Sir George Wingate, can be gathered.

19. I have already made these remarks longer than I intended, and yet there are many points contained in the papers on this subject which may require further and more detailed explanation. I will not, however, add to this memorandum at present, but merely express a hope that I may be permitted to explain any points regarding which His Excellency in Council may require further information.

6th September 1867.

No. 804 OF 1867.

MEMORANDUM.

I will discuss the points raised by the Chief Secretary separately.

First, the appropriateness of the rates of assessment introduced into the Hullihal villages, which set, as it were, the standard on which the assessment of the above Ghát Districts of North Canara are to be assessed.

2. The Chief Secretary states as follows :—

"When, as Collector of North Canara, I stated that the proposed rates were lower than those in force in the neighbouring Districts of Belgaum and Dharwar, I was not aware that those rates, with which I compared the proposed Canara rates, were so high as to press heavily on the people. I was afterwards led to suspect that some mistake had been made, and stated, in paragraph 32 of my second report of 1866, that the subject would attract attention and lead to enquiry. Since writing that report, I have had the opportunity of enquiring during the time that I acted as Collector of Dharwar, and satisfied myself that there was reason to conclude that the rates in force in those portions of that Collectorate adjacent to Canara, and on soils of similar descriptions, were felt by the people to be oppressive, and that property in the soil has not been created to such an extent in the rice country in the west of Dharwar as it has in the cotton country in the east of Dharwar. For this reason, I deprecate any conclusion being drawn that the proposed rates in Canara are necessarily too low because they are lower than those in Dharwar. With this one observation, I will repeat my recommendation that the rates Colonel Anderson and I proposed should be approved and sanctioned."

3. Mr. Shaw Stewart acted as Collector of Dharwar in the rains of 1866 for a period of something under three months, which was the time, and the only time, available to him for arriving at the conclusions above stated.

4. The Survey Settlement of the Dharwar and Hooblee Tálukas, the villages of which are immediately contiguous to those of Hullial on the west, was made by Captain, now Sir George Wingate in 1848, and the settlement of the villages of the Beedee Táluka of Belgaum, which are also immediately contiguous to those of Hullial on the north, was made by me in 1856.

5. I think we may, at any rate, assume that Captain Wingate's long experience in settlement did not lead him to impose rates which were at the time inappropriate in the Hooblee and Dharwar Tálukas. They may have, indeed, become since inappropriate by some fall in prices. Whether this has occurred or not, I shall presently show. The rates imposed by me in the Bedee Táluka were based upon the standard fixed by Captain Wingate in the similarly circumstanced villages of the Dharwar Táluka, to which they are immediately contiguous, with, however, a reduction of rate on account of inferiority of communications. In every

point of climate the Hullihal villages are precisely similar to those of Bedee immediately to the north; they are precisely the same distance from the coast, and are situated in the same valley, without any natural boundary whatever. It is, in fact, wonderful how they even fell into different Presidencies, as there is no natural boundary whatever between them, not even to that extent which we ordinarily find between two tálukas of the same Collectorate. It must, however, be remarked that the Hullihal villages had always an advantage, and have now an enormous advantage, in communications over the Bedee villages as they were at the time of the settlement. No made road whatever communicated with the Bedee villages at that time: one has been made since on my representations; at the present time, and for years back, there has been a good made road between the town of Dharwar and Hullihal itself, a distance of 20 miles, from which made roads branch off in two directions.

6. The thirteen adjacent villages of Dharwar settled by Captain Wingate in 1848 had maximum rice lands of Rs. 7, and maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 0-14-0, per acre. The adjacent Hooblee villages had rice rates of Rs. 6 maximum, and dry-crop rates varying from Rs. 0-14-0 to Rs. 0-10-6 maximum, per acre.

7. The 19 contiguous Bedee villages were settled by me in 1856. For these two different rates were adopted; for two villages immediately contiguous to the Canara frontier maximum rice land rates per acre of Rs. 6, and maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 0-14-0, were adopted. For the remaining 17 villages a maximum rice rate of Rs. 5 per acre, and maximum dry-crop of Rs. 0-12-0 per acre, was adopted. The first two villages were in greater proximity to Hullihal, which is the chief market in those parts, than the remaining villages.

8. For the Hullihal villages settled in 1863-64 a maximum rice land rate per acre of Rs. 5-8-0, and maximum dry-crop land rate of Rs. 0-14-0, was adopted. This rate was, in consultation with Mr. Stewart at Hullihal before the settlement, purposely, at my express and particular instance, put eight annas less than the lowest rate in the closely adjacent villages of Belgaum, in order to prevent the possibility of any one objecting to the justice of the assessment, notwithstanding that it was much increased, as the moderation of the Belgaum and Dharwar rates was a matter of common notoriety, and admitted by the Hullihal people. The relinquishment of the above eight annas on the rate of assessment imposed was afterwards a matter of regret to Mr. Stewart when, a month after the settlement, he revisited Hullihal, and found the people crowing on account of their settlement.

9. Mr. Stewart was not a stranger to the rates in force in Dharwar, as he had in 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854, for a period of

about three years, as Second Assistant Collector, and I think towards the end as Acting First Assistant Collector, held Revenue and Magisterial charge of the Hooblee Táluka of Dharwar, the villages of which are immediately to the south-east and contiguous to those of Hullihal. I never, though in constant communication with him, heard him suggest any doubt about the moderation of the Survey assessment, and if it was moderate then in 1851 to 1853, a comparison of prices then and during the last three years will show that it must be much more moderate now.

10. The following statement shows the area occupied, realizations, remissions and prices of rice, the staple grain of North Canara, and of nachnee, the grain raised on dry-crop soils, in the Dharwar Bazár for five years before the settlement, and for every third year since the settlement up to 1860-61, and for every year since that up to 1863-64,* the last year for which I have received returns. The prices in the town of Dharwar may be taken as a fair representation of prices prevailing in all the surrounding country, and that in the vicinity of Hullihal, from which it is only 20 miles distant. The surplus rice and other produce of the Hullihal country finds its way through Dharwar to the country inland. The prices shown are the average of those prevailing in each year in January and July, as returned from the Dharwar Táluka Kacheri.

Dharwar, 13 villages—maximum rice land rate Rs. 7, maximum dry-crop rate Rs. 0-14-0, per acre:—

Year.	Acres occupied.	Assessment realized.	Remission.	Paddy Rice, 2 lbs. Sers per Rupee.	Nachnee, 2 lbs. Sers per Rupee.
1843-44 ...	5,640	2,537	98	57	40
1844-45 ...	4,325	2,319	89	54	43
1845-46 ...	5,028	2,408	33	54	42½
1846-47 ...	5,244	2,380	46	36	38
1847-48 ...	5,152	2,461	32	39	37
1848-49, year of settlement ...	5,063	2,502	30	38	40
1849-50 ...	5,870	4,814	75	38	40
1851-52 ...	6,112	5,082	76	92	95
1854-55 ...	6,279	5,386	...	68	64
1857-58 ...	8,680	6,918	...	60	66
1860-61 ...	9,475	7,415	...	51	52
1861-62 ...	9,467	7,437	...	38	41
1862-63 ...	9,158	7,334	...	40	28
1863-64 ...	8,875	7,201	...	32	24
1864-65 ...	8,734	6,994	...	19	12
1865-66 ...	8,232	6,522	...	19	16½
1866-67 ...	7,952	6,425	...	18	12

* Returns for 1864-65 and 1865-66 were received after this letter was written, in turn to be embodied in the tabular statement above

In all this tract of country, whether in Bombay or Madras, the old rates were extraordinarily low—in fact, almost nominal. It will be remarked that the settlement of the above villages at once nearly doubled these realized revenue.

11. The following statement gives the same figures for the villages of Bedee immediately to the north of Hullihal. There was a great similarity between these villages, both of Dharwar and Bedee, to those of Hullihal as regarded the extraordinary lowness of the assessment before the settlement, which in Bedee also produced a large increase :—

Year.	Acres occupied.	Realized Assessment.	Remissions.
1849-50	12,576	6,822	.....
1850-51	12,985	6,540	.....
1851-52	13,056	6,587	.....
1852-53	13,069	6,627	.....
1853-54	13,281	6,612	.....
1854-55, year of settlement...	13,885	6,406	3,697
1855-56	15,113	10,647	.....
1856-57	15,423	10,704	55
1857-58	15,543	10,874	.....
1858-59	15,503	10,859	.....
1859-60	15,505	10,860	.....
1860-61	15,518	10,876	.....
1861-62	15,789	11,159	.....
1862-63	16,033	11,376	.....
1863-64	16,191	11,545	.....
1864-65	16,151	11,499	.....
1865-66	16,109	11,480	.....
1866-67	16,094	11,483	.....

12. On examining the Dharwar statement it is seen that a great addition was made to the revenue in consequence of the settlement, and this area went on increasing for some years, notwithstanding that till 1857-58 prices were lower than they were before the settlement. This the following figures show :— Paragraph 10.

	Occupied Area.	Collections.	Rice.
	Acres.	Rs.	Seers per Rupee.
1847-48, year before settlement	5,152	2,461	39
1849-50, year after settlement	5,870	4,814	38
1851-52	6,112	5,082	92
1854-55	6,279	5,386	68
1857-58	8,680	6,918	60

13. From 1857-58 prices steadily rose till last year, 1866-67, when they were eighteen seers of rice for the rupee. The figures at paragraph 10 clearly show that the occupied area steadily increased after the settlement up to 1860-61, notwithstanding that prices fell from seers 38 of rice for the rupee in the year of settlement 1848-49 till 92 lbs. were obtained for the same sum in 1851-52, and less than 60 lbs. does not appear opposite any year of the statement till 1860-61. From 1860-61 prices steadily rise, till in 1866, 18 seers only are obtained for the rupee. It is remarkable that the highest occupied area appears opposite 1860-61, acres 9,475, after which, in spite of annually rising prices, a small annual decrease appears in the occupied area.

14. It is evident that the assessment fixed at the settlement in 1848-49 was so moderate as to cause, notwithstanding that it at once doubled the revenue, a large and steady annual increase of occupied area, notwithstanding that prices fell fifty per cent., and dropping the exceptional year 1851-52, when 92 seers of rice were got for one rupee on the average of the six years from 1852-53 to 1857-58, 73½ seers were sold for one rupee. In the year 1864-65 and the two following years the average price of rice is never over 19 seers, or less than 18, or 100 per cent. dearer than it was in the very year of settlement, and in round numbers 300 per cent. dearer than it was from 1852 to 1857, during which period the occupied area steadily increased, and yet Mr. Shaw Stewart can state that the assessment is now so high as to press heavily on the people.

15. The statement for the 19 Bedee villages given at paragraph 11 fully confirms the deductions drawn from the figures of the Dharwar villages above discussed.

16. Here too, since 1864-65, a small decrease in the occupied area has occurred. It will, doubtless, be asked why the occupied area should decrease when prices were higher than they had ever been before. This is easily answered. Since about 1862 as regards the Dharwar villages, and a year or so later as regards the Bedee villages, what is called Canara fever has devastated the west of the Dharwar and all the south and west of the Bedee Táluka.

17. If there is any truth in figures or relation between assessment, cultivation and prices, Mr. Stewart's statement regarding the heavy pressure of the assessment in Dharwar and Belgaum has been shown to be without a shadow of foundation.

18. The fever has for the last few years undoubtedly pressed heavily on this tract, but unless Mr. Shaw Stewart, by some mysterious process of reasoning, can connect that fever with the Revenue Survey assessment, his argument must fall to the ground.

19. In the present year prices have fallen very considerably, rice, as shown in the table at paragraph 10, being quoted at seers 30 for the rupee.

20. I wrote to the Hullihal Mamlutdar, and asked him to endeavour to obtain for me reliable data of the produce in the present year of a few fields in a few villages. This he has done: he is a Native Officer of very superior intelligence, and assures me that he is satisfied with the correctness of his return. The following statement shows the value of the produce at harvest time last year in multiples of the Survey assessment:—

Village.	Number of Fields of which Produce was valued.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Hullihal	5	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Howgee	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$	10	11
Hulsee	3	13	$11\frac{3}{4}$	12
Hoolattee	3	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$

21. The general average of the 14 fields gives $9\frac{1}{2}$ times the Survey assessment as the value of the crop this year. This certainly cannot be considered otherwise than a very moderate proportion. One-sixth of the gross produce is, I believe, considered to be the share to which the Government is entitled according to the religious law of the Hindoos.

22. That the value of land has been depreciated in North Canara by the approach of the Survey I do not believe, at any rate to the extent stated by Mr. Stewart. It is impossible to provide against the misapprehensions of ignorance operated upon by designing people for their own ends. If holders of land can be induced to part with their property cheaply from any vague fear of the future, it is certainly to the benefit of the wiser man who purchases. That the people who have had most to do with the Survey in North Canara have no fear of it is clear from the fact that at the settlement in 1864-65 I put up the unoccupied waste fields to auction, and the right of occupancy, subject to payment of Survey assessment, brought sums equivalent in many cases to 15, 20 and 25 times the Survey assessment, and in some few cases sums much in excess even of those proportions. A statement of result of sales of unoccupied waste is appended. All teak and blackwood was to be removed on account of Government, and the inferior wood, which was of inconsiderable value, alone remained the property of the occupant. The result of these sales will, I

think, prove both the moderation of the assessment and the chimerical nature of Mr. Stewart's fears regarding the depreciation of landed property by the Survey.

23. The second point mooted by Mr. Shaw Stewart is the peculiarity of landed property in Canara as bearing on the question of the duration of the settlement.

24. In the first place Mr. Stewart adverts to the existence, for many generations, of a proprietary right in the soil in Canara. There is nothing peculiar in this; in every part of this side of India at any rate, and I doubt not elsewhere, we find that just as much property in the soil existed as there was security for that property. No proprietary right could be stronger in theory than that in the Meerasee of the Deccan, or in the Chalee of the Southern Mahratta Country. The insecurity generated by the troublous times of the last and the commencement of the present century had tended to destroy all feeling of property by the uncertainty regarding its enjoyment. In strong countries, secure from incursion, like Coorg and parts of Canara and Malabar, we find the traditional feeling of property strongest, because nature afforded them that security which was denied to the more open country.

This is even borne out by facts in Canara itself. It seems that our earliest Revenue Officers were slow to recognize property in land as in anything else as the offspring of security alone, and did not see that it had originally existed everywhere in peaceable times, but had faded away before the uncertainty of enjoyment which existed in all parts accessible to Mahratta incursion.

25. As regards the statement of Mr. Stewart that land has always in Canara been private property, it is necessary to distinguish between Canara, Soonda, Bilghy and Ankola. Canara, so called, includes all South Canara and the Hoonoor, and probably part of the Koompta Tálukas of North Canara. All the remaining Tálukas of North Canara are comprised under either "Soonda," "Bilghy," or "Ankola." Now, Sir T. Munro states distinctly as follows in describing Soonda:—"Gardens, or plantations of cocoanut, betel and pepper, are considered as private property, and follow the same rule as in Canara, but all other land is supposed to belong to the Sirkar. It is also understood that even in gardens the property of the soil is vested in the Sirkar, and that only the trees belong to the owner. As the Sirkar, however, has no right to the ground whilst the garden remains, this is a distinction that never can be attended with any inconvenience to him; for, when a garden is once planted, it may be kept up for ever by a succession

Page 27 of printed letters regarding Revenue Administration of Canara, paragraph 31.

of young trees, so that he may be said to be the proprietor of the soil as well as of the produce." And again at page 62, paragraph 23—"The regulations I have recommended will apply to every part of Canara and to the greater part of Ankola, Soonda and Bilghy; but in many villages in Bilghy and Ankola, and throughout the whole of the villages in Soonda running along the Mahratta frontier, the land belongs to the Sirkar, and may therefore be divided into estates, and given away at the pleasure of Government." Here it is evident that property in land was not considered to exist in villages open to Mahratta incursion, but only in those parts which, from the strength of the country, were secure comparatively from the ravages of the invader. At this day it will hardly be doubted that the same primary rights existed in both classes of country: in one the value of those rights, and consequently the rights themselves, had been destroyed by a long period of insecurity; in the other nature had afforded the protection and security necessary to foster and strengthen them.

26. But even where private right was strongest, exemption from contributing to the support of the State would not be claimed by the most ardent supporters of proprietary right, and it is clearly shown that this liability was in Canara, as elsewhere, based upon a calculation of a certain proportion of the produce of all land constituting the legitimate share of the State, in strict accordance with time-honoured custom, and founded upon the religious law of the Hindoos. This share of the State is stated by Sir T. Munro to have amounted to one-sixth of the gross produce, and he distinctly states that "the revenue was sometimes collected in kind, sometimes in money, at the discretion of the Sirkar, and probably as the state of prices rendered the one or the other most advantageous." Prices possibly did not fluctuate much from the absence of the great disturbing influences which have operated in our times; but it is evident that, with a land assessment based on a commutation of payment in kind, the money equivalent must have been liable to alteration from time to time. A fixed rent is frequently spoken of as one peculiarity of the land assessment in Canara; but it is clear, from the whole tenor of the remarks of Sir T. Munro on Canara tenures, that by "fixed" he only implies freedom from* arbitrary increase from year to year: in fact, that the theoretical liability was limited to a certain proportion of the gross produce. That this limitation of demand was not very strictly observed in practice, is evident from the fact that the necessities of each successive ruler of the country compelled

Page 10 of Compilation Table in paragraph 7.

Page 9, paragraph 6.

* See end of paragraph 14, page 17, of the Compilation.

him to add fresh imposts until the ancient demand was* nearly doubled. Thus it does not appear that Canara enjoyed any remarkable immunity from irregular and arbitrary exactions under its former rulers. For a long succession of years Native rule appears here to have differed little from that form of it which generally prevailed during the last century, at any rate, in the greater part, if not in all, Western and Southern India, whether under the sway of the Hindoo dynasties of Bednoor or Poonah, or that of the Mussulmans of Mysore.

* Paragraphs 8 to 16, pages 1 to 19, of Compilation.

27. As regards the grant to North Canara of a permanent money land tax, fixed and unalterable for ever, it is necessary to say little. I do not think that any special case can be made out either from ancient custom or present expediency. If a permanent settlement is granted to the remainder of Western India, it certainly should not be withheld from North Canara, and till it is granted to the remainder of Western India, there is certainly no call to make an exception in relation to North Canara. By all showing, one-sixth of the gross produce is the least which the purest Native Government exacted, and, in addition, there were extra cesses for charitable and other purposes equal to another twelfth of the gross produce, so that, in all, one quarter of the gross produce was alienated from the landlord. This proportion, or its equivalent at the prices of the day, we have a right to demand (I do not say that it would be expedient to demand such a proportion) without violating the precedent of the purest times of former rule, before the corruptions and exactions of later days had commenced. Till it can be shown that prices are fixed and immutable, it would be difficult to make out any special claim on ancient custom for a fixed and unalterable money commutation.

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28. Mr. Stewart writes—paragraph 13 of his memorandum of the 9th May—as if the consent of the people to the revision of the assessment in the Bombay Presidency had been taken as though by a "plebiscite." He surely is aware that the assessment was revised without any one of the people dreaming of having his consent asked. The right of Government was clear and undoubted, and the occupants of land either accepted the revised assessment or resigned their land.

29. Mr. Stewart alludes—paragraph 8—to the permanency of the settlement in Canara being, in his opinion, the cause and origin of the feeling of strong proprietary right which exists. All the correspondence will show that every successive holder of the country imposed extra cesses till the original assessment, or "shist,"

and successive impositions, or "shamil," were calculated to amount to two-fifths of the gross produce. To talk of permanency under such circumstances appears almost a burlesque upon the word. Let any one read Sir T. Munro's statement in paragraph 7, page 46, of compilation, and Mr. Blane, at paragraph 14, page 173, and then state what special advantages could exist in the state of things there described for the fostering proprietary right.

30. Mr. Stewart—paragraph 16—quotes from a demi-official note regarding the "Tarow" settlement not being disturbed. In the first place, the "Tarow" settlement was not extended to Soopah, Soonda, or Ankola, which comprise much the greater part of North Canara. Regarding Mr. Blane's opinion of the Tarow settlement as a basis for a final settlement, I would refer to the compilation, page 179, paragraph 20; page 183, paragraph 26; page 219, paragraph 73. Regarding Mr. Blane's opinion of the advisability of a survey, see page 215, paragraphs 68 to 80.

Compilation, page 154, paragraph 50.

31. I would particularly quote paragraph 79 of Mr. Blane's report—"On the other hand, it can scarcely be doubted that a revision of the assessment, if the motives of the Government were fully explained, would be as acceptable to the highly assessed landholders as it would be distasteful to the others; but these have necessarily less weight, and are for the most part poor, ignorant, and easily misled.

Page 223.

"Survey and revision would be acceptable to those who are highly assessed."

32. Now I would most positively assert that the revision of the assessment has not been considered unjust in North Canara, or been otherwise than well received by the people. Mr. Stewart, in paragraph 14 of his memorandum of 6th September, alludes to the people of the Hullihal Táluka coming to him, when he was at Dharwar, to represent the injury that had been done to them by the Survey. These were the very people who, in June 1864, Mr. Stewart regretted having let off so lightly. Nothing in the shape of official correspondence affecting the interests of landholders is a secret in North Canara, from the fact that so large a proportion of the Native officials, from top to bottom, hold land, and to a knowledge of the peculiar views held by Mr. Stewart at this present time regarding what has been done in Canara may be attributed the complaints he speaks of having heard. I can only say that I have never heard any general complaints of the kind, though, doubtless, individuals whose assessment is much increased would grumble; neither have I heard of any one, but Mr. Stewart, to whom similar complaints have been uttered.

33. Mr. Stewart, in paragraph 14, remarks that cases of increase of assessment having been almost doubled have occurred. I doubt not that such cases have occurred, and of even more than double assessment having been imposed. But there was always good reason: land had been clandestinely appropriated till the recorded area of the original holding was increased in a more than corresponding proportion. In fact, on looking over returns of the assessment of individuals, which I have procured, I find in very numerous cases the actual area occupied is four, five and six times in excess of that recorded. Regarding the principles on which the Government in the Madras Presidency have revised the assessment, I would refer to the account of the survey made under their orders in 1820, and the following years, as quoted at paragraph 14 of my report No. 296, dated 23rd April, on certain villages of the Moondagode Mahal. It is there shown, paragraph 36, that, notwithstanding that concealed cultivation, to the extent of two-fifths of the total occupied area, was found to exist, the Survey assessment as fixed by us on the whole occupied area, recorded and concealed together, was two per cent. less than that fixed by the Madras Revisers of the assessment on the recorded area only, and this too when prices were not one-third of what they are at present, or have been in the past four years.

Quoted from page 155 of Compilation.

34. This memorandum might be extended to almost any length in taking up every statement of Mr. Stewart, but it would, I think, be waste of time. Mr. Stewart's views and statements regarding Canara matters are peculiar to himself. He certainly has not better means of coming to a correct opinion, from local knowledge, than any others, while many others have advantages far superior to his. To form an opinion on past correspondence local knowledge is not necessary, and, as it seems to me, the general sense of what is printed in the compilation is entirely in opposition to Mr. Stewart's views.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C.

Survey Commissioner's Office, Bombay,
14th November 1867.

	Survey Number.	Acres.	Survey Assessment.	Sum realized at Auction.	(Auction sum;) how many years of Survey Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Mudunhullee	7	2 11	0 12 0	17	23
	12	18 9	5 0 0	105	21
	17	8 0	2 4 0	110	49
	19	4 30	1 4 0	19	15
	22	13 20	4 0 0	70	17½
	23	4 18	1 12 0	85	48
	96	2 7	0 8 0	40	80
Hullial ...	91	17 13	8 0 0	45	5½
	96	15 10	6 8 0	5	0¾
	97	8 23	3 8 0	11	3
	99	6 4	4 8 0	7	1½
Moorkwar ...	34	5 33	3 0 0	6	2
	125	10 4	6 8 0	55	8½
Nagshetee...	32	0 37	0 8 0	3	6
	34	2 11	1 4 0	5	4
Nundeguda .	70	7 12	4 0 0	9	2¼
Jenuge ...	20	4 17	3 0 0	50	16¾
	35	3 7	2 4 0	5	2½
	33	9 16	6 0 0	55	39¼
	121	7 21	4 8 0	45	10
	122	4 24	2 12 0	13	5
	123	6 28	4 8 0	10	2¼
	130	6 4	2 8 0	75	30
	131	9 30	6 0 0	135	22½
	135	12 35	4 0 0	50	12½
	134	4 30	1 0 0	25	25

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. M. C.

No. 814 of 1867.

From

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;

To

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 14th November 1867.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 296 of the 23rd April last, I have the honour to report that I was able last season to introduce the revised settlement into 21 small villages and hamlets of the Hullihal Táluka and 2 more villages of the Yellapoor Táluka, on the same rates as were fixed for the settled villages of the remainder of the táluka, with following result :—

	Occupied Area and Assessment.			
	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
Hullihal 21 villages ...	1,187	1,177	1,432	1,740
Yellapoor 2 villages ...	579	496	914	1,380

2. I have the honour to request that the sanction of Government may be accorded to the above settlements.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1680.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1868.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 5063, dated 7th December 1867, with accompaniments, relative to the introduction of revised Survey rates into certain villages of the Canara Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The Revenue Commissioner, S. D., requests the sanction of Government to the introduction of the revised survey rates into—

71 villages of Moondagode,
2 „ of Yellapoor,
21 „ of Hullial,

in the Canara Collectorate.

2. The facts recorded in the report on Moondagode fully corroborate the conclusions arrived at in discussing the proposed settlement of certain villages of Soopa.

3. In the first place, it is remarkable that in the twenty-three villages which were surveyed by the Madras Government in 1820—5 the assessment, as revised, is almost indentical in amount with that realized under the old Survey, though the recorded area on which this assessment (Rs. 7,338) is realized is greater by 2,254 acres than that on which the former assessment was leviable. The present average rate per acre is Rs. 1-4-11 against a former average of Rs. 2-4-0. This shows at once the amount of concealed cultivation which the Survey has brought to light, and the moderation of the new assessment as compared with that fixed upwards of forty years ago.

5,607 acres compared with 3,353 acres.

4. The very same rates, when applied in the forty-eight villages which had not been surveyed at all under British rule, produce a very large increase in the total amount of the assessment; but the moderation of the rates is sufficiently proved by the fact above stated, as well as by comparison with the rates in the neighbouring districts of Dharwar.

5. Colonel Anderson's 33rd paragraph is worthy of attention; it is clearly shown that the increase of assessment in Canara is by no means due to a high rate, but to the bringing to account concealed cultivation. As usual, the excess of real over-recorded occupation is, to a great extent, confined to the lands of the influential classes.

6. The introduction of the settlement in anticipation of sanction may, for the reason given in paragraph 11 of the Acting Collector's report, be fully approved.

7. The opinions already recorded in regard to the duration of the Canara Settlements are still more applicable in this táluka. It would be wholly inconsistent to introduce a permanent settlement into these villages while the neighbouring villages of Dharwar remain unrevised, and the prevalence of fever during late years having prostrated the population, a low rate is necessary, far lower than may eventually be imposed, if the climate improves in salubrity.

8. But for the same reason, as stated in the Resolution on the Soopa Settlement, the Governor in Council would give this district the full benefit of the period of thirty years' settlement, and for this period, dating from the same year as the Soopa Settlement, the assessments, with the usual one-anna cess for local improvements, should be guaranteed in all the villages now reported on.

9. The testimony recorded in paragraph 10 by Mr. Elphinston is peculiarly satisfactory. Mr. Elphinston being known as an officer conversant with the language of the country, and easily accessible to all, high and low, his deliberate conviction as to the views of the Canara people regarding a permanent settlement may be readily accepted. His evidence fully bears out all that Colonel Anderson has advanced, and the conclusion arrived at by Government on this point.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1681.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1868.

Letter from the Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 3713, dated 24th October 1865, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of the land assessment in certain villages of the Soopa Táluka of the Canara Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—The original report submitting for the orders of Government the letter of the Survey Commissioner on the first settlement in Canara is dated so far back as October 1865, but its consideration was postponed pending the printing of a collection of papers relating to the former administration of the district, and for a supplementary memorandum which the Collector (Mr. Shaw Stewart) expressed a desire to lay before Government in further explanation of his views as to the future settlement.

2. The delay has been of no importance, as the settlement was introduced provisionally, and was subsequently confirmed for a period of one year more by the Government Resolution No. 1302, dated 13th April 1866.

3. The settlement proposed for sanction includes 51 villages in the Soopa Táluka bordering on the Dharwar and Belgaum Collectorates. The rates in these contiguous districts have been taken as the basis of the Canara assessment; they are not so high as would have been imposible had the revenue of those districts come under revision now, but they are stated to be higher than could be fixed for the Canara villages, which are in a depressed condition owing to the effects of the fever so prevalent of late years. The Collector and Commissioner of Survey very properly resolved to take, as the maximum rate for the Canara villages, a rate somewhat lower than that of the adjacent Collectorates, and even then the revenue will be considerably raised, owing to the great extent of land the revenue on which has not hitherto been brought to account at all. The Revenue Commissioner concurs as to the appropriateness of the rates, and they may without hesitation be adopted and sanctioned. Mr. Shaw Stewart subsequently expressed doubts whether the rates were appropriate; but his objections have been disposed of by the Survey Commissioner, and Mr. Shaw Stewart himself does not desire any alteration.

See paragraph 8 of Survey Commissioner's Report.

4. The only point on which there is any difference of opinion is the very important one of the duration of the present settlement. Colonel Anderson proposed on account of—

(1). The great revolution taking place in prices.

(2). The general opening up of the district now in progress.

(3). The present unhealthy state of the people from epidemic fever.

(4). The expiration of the settlement of neighbouring districts at the same time, that the settlement be guaranteed for

only fifteen years, instead of the longer period of thirty years, to which the guarantee of Government usually extends.

5. On the other hand, Mr. Shaw Stewart considered that the proposed settlement on the whole of the lands, or at least a portion of them, should now be declared permanent on the ground of—

(1). The great antiquity of the land tenures.

(2). The saleable value of the land for years and generations past.

(3). The Madras Revenue Officers not having contemplated anything like a periodic revision.

(4). Additional revenue being raised from lands to be taken up from forests.

6. In his supplementary memorandum Mr. Shaw Stewart enters at greater detail into these reasons. In continuation of the third point, he urges the excessive caution always shown by the Madras Board of Revenue. In illustration of the 1st and 2nd points, he refers to the former history of the country, and states that the proprietary rights of many of the landholders being long established, the people of Canara have not the same advantages to expect from the Survey that have been realized by the landholders elsewhere, and that their property is likely to be greatly depreciated by its operations.

7. Mr. Shaw Stewart further explains what portion of the assessment he would propose to make permanent, leaving for future revision all recently occupied lands and all that may hereafter be occupied.

8. In all that Mr. Shaw Stewart advances in regard to the existence, for many generations, of a proprietary right in land in Canara, the Governor in Council entirely concurs, but is quite unable to concur in the conclusion at which he arrives.

9. The past history of Canara shows that successive rulers raised or modified the assessment at pleasure; the demands were sometimes greater than could be realized, and Sir T. Munro found an abatement in them necessary. There had been no permanence in the settlement before his time, and that which he introduced was distinctly declared by himself not to be so permanent as to be exempted from all future change, but only to be so far fixed as not to be liable to partial and frequent alteration. He himself looked forward to re-impose, at a future period, a portion of the amount abated, and his settlement was undoubtedly not a permanent one in the sense in which the word is now used.

Page 42 of printed Book.

10. In fact, it was often modified by successive Collectors, as described in the 22nd and following paragraphs of Colonel Anderson's report, and attempts were made to correct the old assessments, which, for the reasons given by Colonel Anderson, signally failed. It is not to be wondered at that the Madras Board of Revenue were cautious in sanctioning any change. They were absolutely without the means of introducing a correct standard of assessment, and every successive change only further confused the revenue system. This caution caused the change to be long delayed, though it was constantly expected ; and there does not appear to be any reason founded on these circumstances for granting a permanent settlement now, if it be not otherwise desirable.

11. It is clear from the past history of this district that the people have no inherent right to a permanent settlement. Had any previous guarantee been given, either by the present or by former Governments, the present settlement under the Survey would not have been possible. Indeed, Mr. Shaw Stewart does not urge a permanent settlement on any stronger ground than the claims of the Canara people to consideration, and it remains to examine how far these claims have weight.

12. The Governor in Council cannot admit that the existence of proprietary rights establishes such a claim. Such rights in Canara may be found among a larger body than elsewhere, and may be of a peculiar character, but it is not in Canara alone that private rights in land have existed prior to the Survey. In the Deccan the Mirasdar was as truly a proprietor of his land as any Mool Wurgdar in Canara; and when Mr. Stewart depreciates the value of the Survey to the Canara landholder by reason of the proprietorship already existing, he over-looks the fact that in the Deccan the Survey conferred no new proprietorship on Mirasdars. In Canara, as in the Deccan, the higher tenure remains unimpaired by the Survey, while the lower tenures in both—the Chalee Wurgdar or the Gutkool—are raised to the privileges of the hitherto more favoured tenures.

13. It may be quite true that land has for many ages been saleable, and that its price is depreciated owing to the expectation of the Survey. The very ignorance which prevails as to the objects and working of the Survey would be sufficient to account for the latter fact, even apart from the recent unhealthiness of the district. And as to the fact that land has been saleable for many years, it may be confidently predicted that the Survey, when completed, will at least not lower the value; for were it to do so, the result would be contrary to all past experience, even where the

assessment of a district has been raised. It is probable that the Hereditary Village Officers, who have succeeded hitherto in obtaining unduly favourable terms for themselves at the expense of less influential neighbours, will complain, but such complaints have been common whenever an equitable revision of assessments has taken place, and are by no means confined to Canara. It is precisely this class that has most intercourse with Revenue Officers, and can, therefore, exercise the most influence over them. The complaints of these people, and of others in the same position, are not founded on any real interference with their proprietary rights or on an undue pitch of assessment. They have long held land for which they have fraudulently evaded paying. They are discontented that their concealed cultivation is brought to light, and that the assessment is now imposed equally, and without favour being shown to them. It is owing to the extent of land brought under assessment, and not to high rates, that the revenue is increased. It is hardly necessary to record that both the old Shist and Shamil of the former rule, and the 30 per cent. of the gross produce, which was the basis of later calculations, are far above the assessment imposed by the Survey, and it is impossible, therefore, that the present assessment should *per se* be looked on as inequitably heavy.

14. Even if the Survey be admitted to be generally unpopular, this also is not rare, or unusual, at the first introduction of the new system. In many districts in which afterwards the Survey has been a great success, and most justly popular, its introduction has been met with suspicion, dislike, and even open opposition. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that there should exist such a feeling in Canara. The caution expressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State should be strictly attended to, and, as Mr. Shaw Stewart very well suggests in his 40th paragraph, every opportunity should be taken to impress on the people, and prove to them, that their proprietary rights are not interfered with or curtailed by the operations of the Survey.

15. It is unnecessary to allude in detail to the fourth consideration referred to by Mr. Shaw Stewart, for it is very doubtful policy to look to the clearance of the valuable Canara forests for any considerable extension of cultivation. Even if such extension of cultivation were promoted, the revenue would not be much increased, as Government should lose what is now derived from the conservation of the forests.

16. The Governor in Council fails, therefore, to perceive that any claim has been made out to such exceptional treatment of the whole, or any large section of the Canara landholders, as to

guarantee them permanently a settlement which in the neighbouring districts of Belgaum and Dharwar, as elsewhere in this Presidency, has been declared subject to revision after thirty years.

17. The 32nd paragraph of Mr. Shaw Stewart's memorandum appears to furnish a sufficient reason for this conclusion. He states as an objection to making the present settlement permanent that it was avowedly made after consideration of certain special and fluctuating circumstances. The mode of meeting this objection is, as suggested by Mr. Stewart himself, quite inadmissible. In the present circumstances of the people it would be a grievous blunder to impose a higher assessment; yet this assessment, avowedly lighter than it would be were it not for exceptional circumstances, it has been proposed to make permanent.

18. It is clear that the conditions on which alone permanency of settlement is allowed by the standing orders of the Secretary State cannot be complied with in this case. The probable limit of the Government demand has certainly not been reached, and it would be inexpedient to make the present settlement of Canara permanent, even if the policy of permanent settlements generally were conceded.

19. It seems immaterial to enquire what course will be adopted by the Madras Government in South Canara. The country to which the present report has reference is properly part of Soonda, and not Canara; and it certainly is more closely connected with the neighbouring districts of Dharwar than with the distant province of South Canara. Besides, the Madras Government have not adopted the Bombay system of Survey, and comparison, therefore, could not be instituted.

20. The question, then, is whether the term of fifteen years, as proposed by Colonel Anderson, for the guarantee should be sanctioned, or whether any longer period should be allowed.

21. The Governor in Council is clearly of opinion that sufficient grounds have not been shown for departing from the usual practice. If the Canarese people are in exceptionally low circumstances, they require the more that they should enjoy the benefits of an exceptionally low rate of assessment for a long period, and the proposed rates are sanctioned with a guarantee for the full period of thirty years.

22. Attention will have to be given to Mr. Shaw Stewart's 42nd and 43rd paragraphs (supplementary memorandum). He expresses an opinion that claims founded on specific documents will be put forward to limit the right of Government to assess. It will

be necessary for the Collector to enquire carefully into all such claims. Wherever the moolputtas are so specific that the quantity of land can be traced, and the grant is by competent authority, the right must be admitted. But if the heaviness of the old assessment be borne in mind, it seems improbable that much advantage will accrue to the holders by claiming under a moolputta, though the terms of it would necessarily be somewhat better than under the ordinary old rates. The Survey assessment on the same extent of land will probably be less than the assessment under a moolputta. But however this may be, all claims preferred by individuals should be carefully enquired into, and all rights established should be strictly respected.

23. If this be done, and if at the same time care be taken to pay due regard to such rights as those referred to in Mr. Shaw Stewart's 44th paragraph, there is little fear as to the result, and the Governor in Council confidently looks forward to the same success from the Survey in Canara as has attended its operations elsewhere.

24. The Revenue Commissioner should, in consultation with the Survey Commissioner, frame rules for carrying out the suggestions in Mr. Shaw Stewart's 46th paragraph.

25. A subsequent note by Mr. Shaw Stewart when acting as Chief Secretary, and Colonel Anderson's reply, may be recorded.

F. R. S. WYLLIE,
Officiating Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

} With copy of Mr. Shaw Stewart's Supplementary Memorandum.

Extract paras. 1 to 11 from Colonel W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.'s Report No. 1358, dated 6th December 1871, to the address of the Collector of Kánara.

I have the honour to forward the following report in detail on the rates of assessment introduced for the year 1869-70 into 20 villages of the Mundgod Mahálkari's division of the Yellápur Táluka and into 64 villages forming part of the Sirsi Táluka, sanction to the introduction of which rates was given by Government Resolution No. 1567, dated 29th March 1870.

2. I will first allude to the Mundgod villages which complete the settlement of that sub-division of the Yellápur Táluka, the remaining 73 villages having been settled in 1867 and the rates finally sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 1680, dated 27th April 1868.

3. These villages are mainly situated in the south of the Mundgod sub-division of this táluka, some however are intermixed with those previously settled in the central and northern part of the táluka. A map of the Mundgod sub-division, and of the Sirsi Táluka as far as it is surveyed, accompanies this letter. A good number of villages of the Sirsi Táluka were measured and ready for classification when the villages now under report were classed in 1870, but in consequence of the classers beginning to fall sick, it became necessary to remove them to another part of the country without completing all the villages which they might otherwise have classed.

4. As regards the general description of this part of the Yellápur Táluka and the past revenue administration, I have nothing to add to what I have said in my report No. 296 of the 23rd April 1867. Cultivation is generally confined to the vicinity of the villages, the larger proportion of the area being covered with forest, which is generally pretty free from underwood. This and the adjacent part of the Sirsi Táluka was exceedingly fever-stricken four or five years back: a marked improvement has however taken place in the last few years.

5. Of these villages 17 were comprised in the survey and revision of assessment which was made and introduced under the orders of the Madras Government about 1822-23. The principle of this survey and assessment is fully explained in paras. 14 and 15 of my letter No. 296 of 23rd April 1867. I will recur to the result of this survey again in this letter.

6. The following statement shows the scale of the collections and remissions, and the recorded occupied area in these villages for twenty years antecedent to the present settlement :—

Year.	Acres.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Reductions.	Remissions, Poverty, &c.	Net Collection.
1849-50 ...	1,414	5,469	1,288	168	4,013
1850-51 ...	1,506	5,475	1,191	181	4,103
1851-52 ...	1,532	5,487	1,141	136	4,210
1852-53 ...	1,532	5,485	1,104	52	4,329
1853-54 ...	1,553	5,473	1,058	84	4,331
1854-55 ...	1,522	5,478	1,009	12	4,457
1855-56 ...	1,644	5,497	908	40	4,549
1856-57 ...	1,700	5,501	838	32	4,631
1857-58 ...	1,605	5,494	740	18	4,736
1858-59 ...	1,897	5,485	637	42	4,806
1859-60 ...	2,190	5,497	424	...	5,073
1860-61 ...	2,357	5,499	330	...	5,169
1861-62 ...	2,393	5,562	270	...	5,292
1862-63 ...	2,444	5,606	229	6	5,371
1863-64 ...	2,410	5,592	214	48	5,330
1864-65 ...	2,301	5,608	221	133	5,254
1865-66 ...	2,296	5,608	221	134	5,253
1866-67 ..	2,308	5,630	212	134	5,284
1867-68 ...	2,307	5,639	212	134	5,293
1868-69 ...	2,262	5,625	342	134	5,149

7. As regards climate there is no difference among these villages, the rainfall is every where excessive for superior dry-crop cultivation, and the district as indeed all Kánara is essentially rice-producing. These villages are intersected by the high road from Hubli to Sirsi and Kumta, and with the exception of two villages are within a mile or two of it. I have therefore adopted for (18) eighteen villages a maximum rice rate of Rs. 5-0-0 and dry-crop Rs. 1-0-0; for the two villages which are farther from the main road a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 on rice and Rs. 0-14-0 the dry-crop land. Of garden land there was only three acres found for which a maximum assessment of Rs. 10-0-0 was adopted. These rates precisely assimilate with those introduced in the portion of this sub-division of the Yellapur Táluka which was settled in 1869.

8. The following is the result of the imposition of the rates above detailed in the whole twenty (20) villages.

Number of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.				Total Government Land.	
			Occupied Land.		Government arable unoccupied Waste.			
	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	2,493	5,246	3,431	5,880	978	771	4,409	6,651

9. The following shows the survey acres and assessment of occupied land in detail:—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dry-crop	1,333	685	0 7 9
Rice land	2,095	5,171	2 7 6
Garden	3	23	7 10 8

I have no data as to the proportion of rice and dry-crop land in the unoccupied area, but from the low average rate per acre Re. 0-12-7, it is evident that much the largest proportion of it is dry-crop land to which a comparatively low value is attached.

10. The whole of the occupied land is in seventeen (17) of the above villages; in the remaining (3) three, at the time of the settlement, no land whatever was occupied, and they were deserted and uninhabited villages. There was some cultivation about ten years ago, but this probably was thrown up in consequence of the outbreak of fever which commenced about 1860, and has only begun to decrease decidedly during the last three or four years. The total area of the whole twenty (20) villages is acres 16,421, of which acres 3,431 are occupied, acres 978 are fit for occupation and divided into small survey numbers and assessed, and acres 11,259 are unarable, being principally covered with forest. The total population is 2,022, or 79 to the square mile, a fair average considering how large a proportion of the area is forest.

11. The whole of the seventeen (17) inhabited villages were surveyed and assessed by the Madras authorities in 1822-23.

From the statement at para. 6, which, with the exception of some insignificant items of area and assessment in some of the earlier years, refers exclusively to these seventeen villages, it will be seen that an area of acres 1,414 in 1849-50 bore an assessment of Rs. 5,469, of which Rs. 4,013 was collected, the area occupied according to the accounts gradually increased up to acres 2,444 in 1862-63 when it began to fall off, beyond all doubt from the effects of the fever which pervaded these villages and was at its maximum intensity about that time, thence a small annual decrease occurs in the occupied area according to the accounts, and in 1868-69, the last year of the old system, acres 2,262 appear as the occupied area. The collections, which were Rs. 4,013 in 1849-50, attained their maximum also in 1862-63, when Rs. 5,871 were realized, Rs 235 only being remitted; in 1868-69, Rs. 5,149 were collected, Rs. 476 being remitted. The necessity for remissions to the same extent as in the earlier years had been mitigated in two ways: first by the rise in prices and secondly by the occupation of much land which was not brought to account at all, prices had risen about fourfold between 1850 and 1870, and while the accounts for 1868-69 show but acres 2,262 as occupied, the survey accounts based on the cultivation of that year show that acres 3,431 were actually in occupation. The assessment realized under the Madras revised rates in 1849-50 gives an average rate over all per acre recorded as occupied in that year of Rs. 2-13-5, while the survey assessment on the land of all kinds in occupation in 1869-70 gives an average rate of Rs. 1-11-5.

Note.—The remaining portion of the Survey Commissioner's report proposing rates for 64 villages of the Sirsi Táluka together with the remarks of the Collector of Kánara contained in his No. 3538, dated 12th December 1871, and those of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D.'s No. 47, dated 5th January 1872, disposed of by Government Resolution No. 1275 of 19th March 1872, will be printed in the Sirsi Táluka compilation.

No. 154 of 1872.

From

Colonel W. C ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;

To

The COLLECTOR of NORTH KA'NARA.

Survey Commissioner's Office, Kaládgi Districts,
Camp Bewnur, 3rd February 1872.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the revision of assessment in sixty-two (62) villages and hamlets of the Supa Táluka of North Kánara, of which eight (8) are in the Haliyál Mámlatdár's division completing the settlement of that division and fifty-four (54) are in the Supa Mahálkari's division.

2. The eight (8) villages and hamlets in the Haliyál Mámlátdar's division are scattered apart among villages which have been settled in previous years. The settlement of these villages not having been practicable at the time those adjacent to them were settled, from the measurement or classification being incomplete.

3. The fifty-four (54) villages and hamlets of the Supa Mahálkari's division extend in a long strip from the vicinity of Haliyál all along and to the south of the frontier of the Bidi Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate up to the Ghâts and Portuguese frontier on the extreme west. A map which I have had prepared for the purpose of this report is appended. Some of the detached villages of the Haliyál Mámlatdár's division were not in the first instance included in this map; I have shown their position on it.

4. The tract of country under report is of some extent, comprising as it does acres 149,960 equal to 234 square miles, but the cultivated and culturable area divided into assessed survey numbers forms but a fraction of the whole, amounting as it does to but acres 7,601. The remainder is, with the exception of a small extent deducible on account of roads, tanks, village sites, &c., forest, most of it of very good quality as regards the description of timber growing thereon, but from having been very severely

worked in past times is now to a great extent left to rest. This tract of forest being the most accessible to Dhárwár, Belgaum and the plains was very heavily drawn upon some twenty (20) or thirty (30) years ago.

5. The population consists of but 4.916 souls, or 21 to the square mile. This exceedingly sparse population is accounted for by the fact of this being mainly a forest tract.

6. The climate of the whole tract is wet, the fall of the rain naturally increasing as the Ghâts are approached. Rice is therefore the main cultivation here as in nearly all Kánara; ragi is the only dry-crop grain which thrives. In the western parts of the tract towards the Ghâts the kind of rice which is grown in the hot weather, called "Wangan", is a good deal grown, the supply of water for irrigation being obtained from perennial streams which are numerous through this tract. There is also a small quantity of sugarcane grown. In parts along the southern margin of this tract the Kálinadi or Black river runs, a fine body of water the pools in which are deep and 200 to 300 yards wide, the rapids connecting them run deep and strong through all the hot weather; on the banks of this river are the Dandelli jungles famous for nearly the last half century in the records of sport.

7. The garden lands are of small extent, there are only 14 acres in all the villages; in this the extreme northern part of Kánara the practice of garden cultivation, as in the more southern parts, is not common. The cause I cannot assign since the supply of water is most abundant, but as in the adjacent Bidi Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate garden cultivation is also of trifling extent, it may be supposed that there is some natural unfitness. It may, however, be that this tract having been a border country open to Marátha incursions in former times, and in fact held by the Maráthás towards the end of the last century, the insecurity which then prevailed deterred the people from engaging in a cultivation, which requires so great an expenditure of capital in the first instance, and so long to wait before a return is obtained, and thus the habit, or tradition as it were, of garden cultivation was lost.

8. Tradition says that about 1830 fever to some extent prevailed in the Supa Táluka, but certainly from 1835 till about the year 1858 this tract was together with all the Kánara jungles perfectly healthy at all periods of the year, fever was as little known as in the plains. A change then occurred, and for some eight or more years fever pervaded the whole country. In the hot months only was there a remission of its intensity, from about

four or five years ago it appears to have been decreasing, and now as regards the inhabitants of the country a considerable improvement has taken place. People coming from the plains still however suffer; even recently the men of our establishments employed in this tract have been attacked with fever to a considerable extent.

9. As regards communications this part of Kánara, jungly as as it is, is very well off. The made road from Dhárwár to Goa by the Tinai Ghát skirts this tract along and just over a great part of the northern boundary and then enters and intersects the villages under report for a distance of about (9) nine miles. This is joined by another road from Dhárwár, which directly intersects this tract east and west *viâ* Haliyál. The made road from Belgaum, through Supa to the head of the tide on the Kálinadi below the Ghâts, by the Unshi Ghát intersects this tract from north to south. There are other branches communicating with Belgaum through Khánápur and Nandighar, both towns and the latter a large bázár in the Bidi Táluka of the Belgaum Collectorate.

10. This tract is also very fairly off as regards markets. Nandighar on the north and Halyál on the east, both large marts, are within easy reach. There are several minor markets in and near these villages at which the people can supply their minor wants and dispose of small quantities of produce. The export of rice in all the rice countries of the Southern Marátha Country is principally carried on by itinerant dealers who go about from village to village with pack bullocks and collect grain.

11. There is a very considerable transit of salt through this tract brought up almost entirely upon pack bullocks from the Goa territory. There is every reason to suppose that a very great proportion evades payment of duty. There are many bullock and foot tracks up the Ghâts which it is impossible to watch day and night, and once in the jungles the carriers can evade detection. The construction of the railway from Kárwár to Hubli will alone enable this smuggling to be effectually stopped, first by cheapening the cost of carriage and beating the carriers out of the field, and secondly if necessary by enabling a prohibition of the import of salt into British territory from this part of the coast by any other means than the railway.

12. At the time of the accession of British rule this was one of the most deserted parts of North Kánara, it appears to have fallen into the state of almost uniform forest from which indeed a very partial recovery has ever been made. Much has been done in the last 10 years, for its area this tract has more open lines of made road than many populous parts of the country, and as the fever fades away we may hope to see a considerable extension of

cultivation which may occur without any injury to the forest resources. At present only the cultivated lands, and the cleared plots adjacent and among them, which have been in back years cultivated have been surveyed and assessed, there are many comparatively open patches fit for cultivation which will be in demand by and bye as the population increases. These lands may then after consulting the Forest Officers and with their concurrence be divided into survey numbers and assessed. For the present we were glad to be able to measure and class the occupied lands and the adjacent waste patches which may be required for cultivation soon, and to get our Kárkúns away as quickly as possible, as the climate appears to be nearly as inimical as ever to people from the plains and especially to Bráhmins, possibly from the poor nature of their food and the difficulty of obtaining in sufficient quantities the more nutritive constituents of their diet, milk, &c. It has always been noticed that the meat-eating classes suffer less from the fever than others.

13. The past revenue management of this táluka is stated in detail at paras. 42 to 44 of my report on the first part of the Mámlatdár's division settled, No. 442 of 31st December 1864. The occupied land was all surveyed about A. D. 1822, but no revision of assessment was carried through in this part of North Kánara. If an application for waste land was made, it was, after being acceded to, measured off under the supervision of the Shánbog or Kulkarni by a Kárkún sent from the Mámlatdár's kacheri, the rate per acre being fixed by him according to the class of the land. Rice land being divided into 6 classes with rates from Rs. 4 to Re. 1 per acre. For dry-crop land or "Hakal", as it is locally called, the rate varied from Re. 1 to Re. 0-8-0 per acre.

14. I have obtained accounts for 20 years showing the area recorded as occupied, the assessment, permanent remission or deduction from the standard rate, the casual remissions and the actual collections; these are shown in the statement below for every alternate year up to the last four, which are each given :—

Year.	Acres recorded as occupied.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52	3,549	5,829	723	105	5,001
1853-54	3,579	5,871	577	145	5,149
1855-56	3,937	6,279	1,154	91	5,034
1857-58	4,028	6,475	989	84	5,402

Year.	Acres recorded as occupied.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60	4,036	6,527	869	42	5,616
1861-62	4,283	6,941	1,154	26	5,761
1863-64	4,110	7,248	1,373	1	5,874
1865-66	4,145	7,379	1,449	1	5,929
1867-68	4,145	7,370	1,635	1	5,734
1868-69	4,185	7,405	1,631	1	5,773
1869-70	4,189	7,414	1,616	1	5,797
1870-71	4,178	7,424	1,658	1	5,765

15. Acres 4,178 appear as occupied in 1870-71 ; according to the records of the survey made out at the commencement of the year 1871-72, acres 6,226 were actually in occupation, or within a fraction of 50 per cent. in excess of the recorded area. The old records of the proportion of rice and dry-crop land out of the total area are imperfect, but in (54) fifty-four villages the rice area is acres 3,697 by the old accounts and acres 4,565 by the survey. The dry crop being acres 314 by the old accounts and acres 1,448 by the survey.

16. Considering the agency employed to control and record the occupation of land it may be considered wonderful that the encroachments are not more extensive. The people are very ignorant and entirely under the thumbs of the Shánbogs, who have made use of their official position to become large holders of land which they rackrent to sub-tenants. I have asked rayats why they did not give up cultivating Shánbogs' land and take up waste fields from Government. The answer was, what would the Shánbog say to this ; the first point clearly was to keep on good terms with him.

17. I propose to divide these villages into (3) three classes or groups, for the 1st consisting of 23 villages I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8-0 for the rice land and Re. 0-10-0 for the dry crop, and for the western group nearest to the Ghâts Rs. 4-0-0 for the rice land and Re. 0-8-0 for the dry crop. I do not think there is any material difference between the capabilities and advantages of the 1st and 2nd class villages as regards rice cultivation, though there is a regards dry crop. For the 3rd class I have taken a lower rate on account of the vicinity to the Ghâts and the inclemency of the climate. These rates range in an exact parallel with those introduced into the Bidi Táluka eighteen years ago, when prices were much lower, and the country there much less

opened up than this part of North Kánara is at present. These rates also fit in with those already introduced in the eastern part of the táluka, which ranged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5 maximum rice rate and Re. 0-14-0 on the dry-crop land.

18. For the garden lands, which only amount to acres 14, I have adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 8. These gardens generally produce cocoanuts and supári. There cannot therefore be the smallest doubt about the extreme moderation of the rates proposed.

19. The above grouping in classes applies to the main block of country under assessment of the Supa Mahálkari's division and three villages of the Haliyál Mámlatdár's division which are in proximity. The remaining (5) five villages of the Mámlatdár's division are detached and to the south, two being immediately on the Dhárwár frontier and on the margin of the comparatively open country. For each of these villages rates corresponding with those already introduced in the contiguous villages have been adopted.

20. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the rates of assessment above detailed :—

No. of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.					
	Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Government arable unoccupied Waste		Total Government Land.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs,
62	4,171	5,765	6,228	9,654	1,374	1,048	7,602	10,702

The average rate of the old assessment over all on the area recorded as occupied by the old accounts is Rs. 1-6-1, and the survey assessment on the survey area amounts over all to an average of Rs. 1-8-10.

21. The following shows the survey area and assessment of the occupied land in detail :—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rice land	4,700	9,029	1 14 9
Dry-crop land	1,514	469	0 4 11
Garden land	14	56	4 0. 0
Total ...	6,228	9,654	1 8 10

The following gives a general abstract of the total area of the villages in question :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
1. Government occupied land	6,228	9,654
2. Unoccupied assessed Government waste ...	1,374	1,048
3. Inám land	... ..	.....
4. Government unarable unassessed waste ...	142,359	.....
Total ...	149,961	10,702

22. The increase of assessment estimated to accrue from the above settlement amounts to Rs. 3,889 or 67 per cent. upon the last year's revenue. This is less than the general rate of increase in this táluka from settlements made in previous years, which I estimate to amount to 94 per cent. This may be accounted for by the lowering of the maximum rate in the tract under report on account of the villages being less favourably situated than those settled previously.

23. Kumri cultivation is practised in some of the villages in the west of the tract under report, a certain limited area being allowed annually; nothing has been yet done to define the precise limits within which this cultivation will be permitted in future, it will be only necessary to allow it on and very near to the Ghâts, and the ultimate definition of kumri limits can be best made after the Goa and North Kánara boundary line, the settlement of which is in progress, and will I trust be completed this year, is finished. It will probably be advisable to allow a belt of a certain width all along the boundary to be cultivated as kumri, which

will give the villagers on our side a direct interest in preventing encroachments by the Goa people, who kumri indiscriminately all land within their boundary.

24. I also have to propose rates of assessment for (24) twenty-four villages of the Yellápur Táluka including the town of Yellápur itself. The Mundgod Mahálkari's division of this táluka has been already settled, the final report on the last part of it having been forwarded to you under my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December last. The villages in question consist of two blocks separated by about four or five miles of intervening country. The first extends from the Dhárwár frontier up to the town of Yellápur on each side of the main high road from Hubli to Kárwár by the Arbyle Ghát. The second block, which is of smaller extent, is situated south-west of Yellápur, commencing about four or five miles from that place near the bifurcation of the Arbyle and Kyga Ghát roads and then following each side of the Kyga Ghát road, which though abandoned as the line to be adopted to the coast will prove useful for local traffic.

25. These villages are situated immediately to the west of the Mundgod Mahálkari's division and to the south of the Haliyál Mámlatdár's division of the Supa Táluka the southern extremity of which they touch. On the north-west they are bounded by the Kalghatgi Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate.

26. The total area of these villages is acres 93,428, or 146 square miles; the population is 4,357, giving an average of 30 to the square mile. The villages are small and separated by large areas of forest, which accounts for low average of the population.

27. Yellápur is a place already of some importance; it contains close on 1,000 inhabitants, a large place for Kánara; four lines of made road converge there; in the future whenever the railway is made it must become a place of considerable mark, as it will be the nearest town to the Ghát incline, and even already three lines of road from the plains meet here.

28. Rice as everywhere is the main crop; the fall of rain is very heavy at Yellápur, lighter near the Dhárwár frontier and heavier to the south-west near the Ghâts, on which the most westerly villages are situated. The dry-crop cultivation is, as in all Kánara, inferior and deteriorates as the Ghâts are approached. The garden cultivation is here superior: supári and cocoanuts grow well in the moist bottoms with little or no aid from artificial irrigation.

29. Regarding past revenue management there is nothing whatever to be added to that which I have stated in previous let-

ters regarding the Mundgod Mahálkari's division and the Supa Táluka which is summarized above in para. 13 of this letter. These villages were surveyed by the Madras authorities between 1822 and 1826, but no revision of assessment was introduced as was done in Mundgod.

30. The following statement shows the revenue statistics of these villages for every alternate year from 1851-52 to 1867-68 and for each year since :—

Year.	Acres recorded as occupied.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52	3,200	6,965	208	1,175	5,582
1853-54	3,338	7,316	393	994	5,929
1855-56	3,524	7,769	484	924	6,361
1857-58	3,828	8,061	487	911	6,663
1859-60	3,934	8,212	390	696	7,126
1861-62	4,323	8,924	399	815	7,710
1863-64	4,652	9,074	509	867	7,698
1865-66	4,607	9,210	801	696	7,713
1867-68	4,692	9,238	570	947	7,721
1868-69	4,694	9,238	553	1,164	7,521
1869-70	4,694	9,236	547	1,183	7,506
1870-71	4,694	9,236	547	1,183	7,506

There has been by these accounts a steady increase of occupied area and an increase in the revenue though not exactly in correspondence; while acres 4,694 are shown by the old accounts as occupied in 1870-71, acres 5,566 were ascertained by the survey to be in occupation in that year, a difference of 15 per cent.; a considerably lower proportion of encroachment than has been commonly met with.

31. For these villages I propose to adopt the rates which have been applied in Mundgod and Haliyál in similarly situated tracts of country possessing like advantages.

32. For the eastern villages near the Dhárwár frontier and on the road to Yellápur I propose to take a maximum rate of Rs. 5 to Re. 1 for rice and dry-crop land respectively, decreasing the dry-crop maximum rate to Re. 0-14-0 in approaching Yellápur itself, on account of the increasing moisture of the climate; for the villages a little farther removed from the high road I have reduced the maximum rice rate to Rs. 4-8-0 and the dry-crop rate to Re. 0-12-0. For the detached block of villages to the south-west of the town of Yellápur I propose to adopt Rs. 4-8-0 and

Re. 0-10-0 for maximum rice and dry-crop rates respectively, excepting the five villages nearest the top of the Ghâts, the maximum rice and dry-crop rate of which I propose to reduce to Rs. 4-0-0 and Re. 0-8-0 per acre respectively. These maximum dry-crop rates may look high for dry-crop land in rice districts or near the Ghâts where continuous cultivation is not possible without excessive manuring ; but it must be borne in mind that the quality of the soil itself near the Ghâts is ordinarily so low that a maximum rate of Re. 1 even will seldom give more than 7 or 8 annas of assessment, and lower maximum rates proportionately less.

33. For the garden lands I have adopted a maximum rate of Rs. 12, the same as was adopted for that part of the Sirsi Táluka reported on in my letter No. 1358 of the 6th December last, with which garden it is fully on a par.

34. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the rates of assessment above detailed :—

No. of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.					
	Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Government arable unoccupied Waste.		Total Government Land.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
24	4,694	7,506	5,566	13,285	1,434	1,500	7,000	14,785

35. The following shows the survey area and assessment of the occupied land in detail :—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Rice land	4,128	9,534	2 4 11
Dry-crop land	1,075	480	0 7 2
Garden land	363	3,271	9 0 2
Total ...	5,566	13,285	2 6 2

36. And the following is a general abstract of the area of the villages in question:—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
1. Government occupied land	5,566	13,285
2. Unoccupied assessed Government waste ...	1,434	1,500
3. Inám land	.....	.....
4. Government unarable unassessed waste ...	86,428	.....
Total ...	93,428	14,785

37. The unoccupied waste consists almost entirely of forest land of fair quality and probably much less exhausted than the forests in the north of Supa.

38. In conclusion I beg that these proposals may be forwarded to Government for early consideration, as I expect to be prepared to introduce this settlement about the end of March.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 520 of 1872.

From

A. R. MACDONALD, Esquire,

Acting Collector of Kánara;

To

W. H. HAVELOCK, Esquire,

Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Kánara Collector's Office,
Camp Kumta, 14th February 1872.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Survey Commissioner's report as per margin, containing propositions to introduce revised rates of assessment into—

No. 154 dated 3rd February 1872.

1st. 54 villages and hamlets, Supa Peta, Supa Táluka.

2nd. 8 villages, Supa Táluka, Mámlatdár's division.

3rd. 24 villages, Yellápur Táluka, Mámlatdár's division.

The Survey Commissioner's report treats first of the Supa Táluka and next of that of Yellápur.

2. Supa Táluka. According to the old accounts there are 178 villages and 276 hamlets in this táluka; 134 villages and 4 hamlets in the Mámlatdár's division, and 44 villages and 272 hamlets in the Mahálkari's division. In the former 126 villages and 4 hamlets have been settled previously, and the remaining 8 vllages are included in the present report. The 54 villages and hamlets of the Mahálkari's division are the first as yet dealt with by the Survey Department in this peta. It would have been clearer had the Survey Commissioner stated how the survey nomenclature and division of the villages and hamlets correspond with those of the old accounts.

3. The 8 villages of the Mámlatdár's division would have been settled with the rest of the táluka had the measurement and classification been complete then; 7 years have since elapsed, and the rates of the assessment are now proposed in conjunction with the Mahálkari's division. No reason is given for the long delay, but I conclude that the exigencies of the Survey Department precluded earlier attention being paid to this District. I am unable to state whether their situation is favourable for settlement with the 54 villages, nor can I remark on the general situation of all the villages, as the Survey Commissioner in a memo. informs me that the map is not yet prepared.

4. The Survey Commissioner describes the country and the great proportion of forest over cultivated area. This renders the labour of surveying less, gives a very small population to the square mile, and exhibits the Government revenue to be principally drawn from forest out-turn rather than from the proceeds of agriculture. This large area of forest is accompanied by a highly moist climate, and the principal crop is rice; dry crops do not flourish near the Ghâts. The lack of garden cultivation is peculiar; probably the reason given by the Survey Commissioner, the loss of the habit caused by insecurity of life and property, is of importance, but the prevalence of fever may also be of some weight.

5. The communications through the District and the vicinity to markets enable the rayats to dispose of their produce profitably, but no data are given by which a comparison can be instituted between prices as they ranged in 1864 and 1865 and their present limit.

6. The Survey Commissioner states that cultivated and cleared lands are included in the survey; the open patches in the forest

are included in forest limits. If Government approve, the villagers may be told that in the event of all the surveyed area being taken up, and there being no objections on the part of the forest authorities, applications for land within the forest limits, on which there is no timber standing, will be received, and granted if convenient. The measurement and classification of such patches would be done by the zilla surveyor under the control of this Department, the village maps being revised under the supervision of the Survey Department.

7. From the tables included in this report it appears that the survey measurement gives an increase of 50 per cent. over the area of the old accounts ; this inaccuracy in the latter is traceable to the system which had grown up of the land being held by Shán-bogs and others of their class, and the actual rayats becoming little more than labourers.

8. The grouping of the villages and the consequent fixing of the maximum rates on rice and dry-crop land assimilate to former classification of similar villages, and the general result shows an increase of assessment amounting to Rs. 3,889 or 67 per cent. on the collections of last year.

9. The Survey Commissioner remarks in his 23rd para. that nothing has as yet been done to fix a limit to kumri cultivation. This is hardly correct, except so far that no final orders have been given, nor could they be given so long as the survey is unfinished, inasmuch as kumri is carried on in the forests, and not on land which is included in this survey. But orders have for some years been given defining the class to which land for kumri cultivation should be given, limiting the area to be allowed, and fixing the assessment to be levied.

10. A register is now being prepared in each village showing the names of kumri cultivators, the average area cultivated and their future requirements. This will be revised, and the area kept within as close limits as possible. This annual revision should soon after the introduction of the survey settlement be stopped, and as many of the kumri cultivators as can be induced to settle might be offered the waste Government numbers in their villages without the auction price, on the condition that on a mortgage or sale to others, their title would lapse, and Government could sell the land by auction.

11. There are of course many who would not leave off kumri cultivation, and to them some allotment should be made permanently, and each man have his name entered for a large number at nominal rates of assessment, the whole of which he

should pay, cultivating as he pleased, the amount of the demand being equal to somewhat more, though not much, than he has annually paid for an acre or so, the same condition as above to adhere to this land as regards his parting with the land. I am told that this would not result in the destruction of the jungle at once, inasmuch as the timber would not be valuable. If some plan of this kind were introduced, I think kumri cultivation might be regulated with less trouble than it now is, and with less destruction to the forests, and an increase to the Government assessment. I submit these views to correct the impression which Government might have received from the Survey Commissioner's remark that no steps had been taken regarding kumri cultivation.

12. The Survey Commissioner's report includes the last 8 villages of the Supa Mámlatdár's division ; regarding these his remarks call for no further comment.

13. The last portion of the report has reference to 24 villages of the Yellápur Táluka. This District has two divisions—

Mámlatdár's division.	Mahálkari's division, Mundgod Peta.
Villages 72.	Villages 92.

The Survey Commissioner's report on the last 20 villages of Mundgod was forwarded with Mr. Shaw Stewart's letter No. 3538 dated 12th December 1872. The 24 villages now reported upon are the first taken in hand in the Mámlatdár's charge.

14. These villages form two blocks, and accordingly vary in climate, one group lying westward near the Ghâts, south-west from Yellapur, the chief town, and the other eastward. Good markets and communications affect the condition of the people as in the Haliyál District. The crops and their character also assimilate, but here the garden cultivation seems to be superior. The rates vary according to the position, the villages in proximity to the Ghâts having a lower maximum than those to the eastward.

15. Before concluding this letter I desire to remark that the plan of merely stating the maximum rate adopted in a group of villages without any detail as to the classifications in them, although aided by the tables attached to this report, would be clearer if some statement were made showing the manner in which the rates varied in each village, from the maximum to the minimum. In his report the Survey Commissioner refers to former reports, and in these apparently some further details have been given regarding the data and principles on which these rates have been fixed, assimilating as they do to rates introduced into adjoining districts, but from the present report it is not practicable to test these data, the average outturn and prices of former and current years not being stated.

16. I would suggest that in future printed copies of all reports referred to, accompany such a report as the present, for easy reference. My reason for doing so is that the Survey Commissioner forwarded his report in February, during which month the Collector is almost invariably on tour with only a small portion of his records. It would be impossible for him to travel in Kánara with a large record office, and as the Survey Commissioner wishes no delay to take place in submitting his proposals to Government, no* delay can be made for the purpose of referring to former reports.

Vide para. 28.

17. I submit these brief remarks with deference, as I have never visited the District in question, and the map referred to in the Survey Commissioner's report has not yet been received. I cannot at this time of the year, if Government sanction for introducing the proposed rates of assessment before the end of March is to be obtained, delay this report to make myself further acquainted with the data and general principles on which the Survey Commissioner bases his remarks.

I have, &c.
A. R. MACDONALD,
Acting Collector, Kánara.

No. 1037 OF 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona Districts, Camp Pátas, 29th February 1872.

The Revenue Commissioner S. D. has the honour to submit to Government reports, as per margin, relative to the survey and assessment of

1. From the Survey Commissioner S. D., No. 154, dated 3rd February 1872.
2. From the Collector of Kánara, No. 520, dated 14th February 1872.

I. 62 villages of the Supa or Haliyál Táluka of Kánara.

II. 24 villages of the Mundgod Peta of the Yellápur Táluka.

2. Of the 62 villages in Supa, 8 belong to the Mámlatdár's division, 54 to that of the Mahálkari of Supa.

The map intended by Colonel Anderson to have accompanied the report is mentioned by the Collector as not having been transmitted because not yet ready. This is to be regretted, because, though Colonel Anderson's report gives the general bearings of the tracts under consideration, this does not provide such accurate identification as a map would do.

3. In paras. 17 to 19 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner describes the maximum rice and dry rates which he assigns to the different sections of these villages. As maximum rates they do not appear relatively high, and as the Commissioner appears to be generally guided by the principle stated at the close of his 19th para. of adopting rates as near as may be corresponding with those in contiguous tracts, making increase or decrease according to the operation of recognized legitimate causes, the Revenue Commissioner makes no doubt that Colonel Anderson's rates are suitable and may be sanctioned by Government.

4. In paras. 13 to 16 will be found a review of the revenue management for previous years for the whole tract comprising 62 villages, and a comparison of the recorded cultivated area and assessment for every alternative year from 1851-52 to 1870-71 with the area recorded under survey measurement showing separately the portion under cultivation, wet and dry, and the Government arable waste, with the total assessments thereon.

5. The statement is not altogether unfavourable to previous management, except in the matter of unrecorded cultivation. The recorded occupied area rose gradully from 3,549 acres in 1851-52 to 4,178 acres in 1870-71, and the collections after deducting permanent and casual remissions rose from Rs. 5,001 in 1851-52 to Rs. 5,765 in 1870-71. But, on the other hand, which is a striking feature in most of the Kánara settlements, there was a large extent of unrecorded cultivation amounting, as shown in Colonel Anderson's 15th para., to within a fraction of 50 per cent. of the occupied area of 4,178 acres, as shown in the accounts of 1870-71.

6. The survey assessment on 6,228 acres recorded as occupied amounts to Rs. 9,654, being Rs. 3,889 in excess of the last jamábandi of Rs. 5,765, or an increase of about 64 per cent.; but Colonel Anderson points out not only that this is a less increase than has been obtained in neighbouring districts, but that the increase would have been greater if there had not been a lowering of the maximum rate on account of relative unfavourable situation.

7. The population of the entire tract of 234 square miles is entered at 4,916 or 21 to the square mile, but if the population be calculated on the Government arable area of 7,602 acres, the population stands at 410 to a square mile. The land assessment amounts to Rs. 1-15-4 per head, and is light relatively to other assessments in Kánara above and below the Ghâts, a further indication of the judgment with which under the circumstances

described by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner the settlement has been imposed.

8. There are, however, some general observations which it occurs to the Revenue Commissioner to make regarding these papers which he proposes to defer until the settlement for the 24 villages in Mundgod has been briefly reviewed.

9. The results of the revenue management of previous years in those 24 Mundgod villages are far more favourable than in the small Supa villages and hamlets above discussed; for while the recorded cultivation increased from 3,200 acres in 1851-52 to 4,694 acres in 1870 71, the collections, after deducting permanent and casual remissions, rose from Rs. 5,582 in 1851-52 to Rs.7,506 in 1870-71, and at the same time the area of cultivation recorded in the survey measurement shows the small relative increase of 15 per cent.

10. There is a total increase of assessment on the last year's jamábandi of about 75 per cent., but the Revenue Commissioner is inclined to think a considerable portion of the increase is included in the Rs. 3,271, which at an average of Rs. 9-0-2 per acre represents the assessment of 363 acres of garden land. The rice land represents an average assessment of Rs.2-4-11 per acre, which is certainly moderate relatively to other assessments in Dhárwár and Kánara.

11. The population of these 24 villages is 4,357, or on the recorded area of 146 miles 30 to the square mile; but if the comparison be made on the area of culturable land limited to 7,000 acres, the population rises to the high figure of 387 to the square mile. The total land assessment is Rs. 3-1-0 per head of population, which does not appear high compared with other assessments in Kánara, and will perhaps in consequence of export of spices and other garden produce fall more lightly on the population than the Rs. 1-15-4 per head quoted for the 62 villages of Supa Táluka.

12. It will be gratifying to Government to learn from Colonel Anderson's report on these settlements that the villages though in many cases actually situated in very remote and little known localities are yet brought by the cart roads which traverse the District within tolerably easy communication with the sea board on the west and the neighbouring District of Dhárwár on the east and north; and as the fever, which has so sorely weakened the population in numbers and productive power, has certainly abated of late, there seems a fair prospect, especially if the Hubli and Kárwár Railway be commenced, of a gradual improvement in the condition of the people.

13. The Revenue Commissioner at the same time must not omit to revert to the omission of details in these reports; attention is invited to the remarks in paras. 16 and 17 of Mr. Macdonald's letter; it can hardly give one a very clear idea of any one of the 62 villages in the Supa Táluka to know that the whole contain 6,228 acres of occupied land under the three heads of of rice, dry-crop and garden; and that there are 1,374 acres of unoccupied arable waste divided among those villages assessed at Rs. 1,048. It may be impracticable to show the area of forest belonging to all those villages, but certainly the arable waste might be shown separately, and, as suggested by Mr. Macdonald, something more than a general maximum and minimum in order to give Government and its officers an idea what the resources of each village or hamlet in this respect may be.

14. Colonel Anderson writes in para. 12. "At present only "the cultivated lands and the cleared plots adjacent and "among them, which have been in back years cultivated, "have been surveyed and assessed." The area so entered available for new cultivation is only 1,374 acres, and it appears to the Revenue Commissioner desirable to know how much of such available land belongs to each of the villages. Colonel Anderson's report proceeds to state "there are many comparatively open "patches fit for cultivation which will be in demand by "and bye as the population increases. These lands may, "then, after consulting the Forest Officers and with "their concurrence, be divided into survey numbers and "assessed."

15. In a country where live stock and manure are scarce and fallows necessary, it is very desirable to afford facility for transfer, as well as increase of cultivation; and it is deficiency on this score which makes the Revenue Commissioner inclined to doubt whether the rates, especially on dry-crop land, will, in the Supa and Yellápur settlements, fall as lightly on the rayats as, by comparison with the adjoining Districts of Dhárwár and Belgaum, they certainly appear to do on paper. There is in plain words a doubt whether, after selling sufficient of the produce to meet the enhanced Government assessment, the rayats will have such a store remaining to them as will furnish subsistence, and a moderate means of accumulation, unless liberal terms regarding grazing and manure, firewood and building-wood be secured. On these points, as remarked by Mr. Macdonald, a record of prices accompanying the report would afford additional means of forming surer opinion. If Colonel Anderson should see no objection, it is suggested that all these details furnished in reports by his Deputy Superintendent, as is done under the N. D. Settlement Commissioner, would form use-

ful appendices to the valuable analysis given in the Settlement Commissioner's own reports.

16. If some doubts be raised with what practicable result these matters could be discussed, at a distance, regarding some of the Supa villages or hamlets, which are, no doubt, extremely small, the same argument would not apply to the 24 Mundgod villages which each represent an average of much over 200 acres of cultivation, of which only an average of 43 acres is dry-crop, with an average of rather less than 64 acres of cultivable waste assessed at more than 1 rupee per acre.

17. It is not stated in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report what provision has been made for Betta for the garden lands of 363 acres ; but the remarks regarding the rates in para. 33 leave little doubt but that the rule laid down in Government Resolution No. 2451, dated 18th June 1869, has been applied to these gardens as well as to the gardens in the portions of the Sirsi Táluka which have been assessed under the Revenue Survey. The area so assigned in each village should be known and recorded, and information on this subject might, it is suggested, be called for.

18. The Revenue Commissioner will now beg to submit a few remarks on a subject which, he believes, is intimately connected with the future welfare of the inhabitants of these forest regions. No reference has been made in the report under review to facilities for grazing, although it may not be found practicable, as stated in para. 12 of the Survey Commissioner's report, to define further than his measurers have done, the boundaries of villages which extend far into the forests, there is no question but that the villagers have from ancient time a right to grazing in the forests. Liberal treatment regarding right to dead wood, to gathering of leaves for manure, and to the grant of wood for constructing and repairing buildings is, it is believed, accorded by the Forest Department; and in tracts where stock and manure are excessively scarce, the Revenue Commissioner respectfully suggests that no restriction of the privileges of the rayats in these matters should be imposed without the permission of Government. In the Supa District under report the forest is more than 18 times the area entered, as measured, for cultivation ; and in the Yellápur or Mundgod area more than 12 times, so that the Forest Department can well afford to give a liberal treatment to the rayats on all points, except the destruction or appropriation of valuable timber, and have thus a great power in their hands for the benefit of the poor people. It should be clearly understood that the Forest Department has no claim to fees for grazing, or for revenue from

cultivation which may be hereafter opened out on the conditions specified in para. 12 of Colonel Anderson's report.

19. It remains to notice the question of kumri cultivation discussed in para. 23 of Colonel Anderson's report, and in paras. 10 to 12 of the Collector's report. The proposal of Colonel Anderson to limit the cultivation to a certain defined area along the Ghâts appears to the Revenue Commissioner practical and judicious. The kumri cultivators are not a class who ought to object to migration during a part of the year for a few miles from their present homes, and they would, probably, in some cases settle for a time in the vicinity. Kumri cultivation has, under the instructions issued by Mr. Hart agreeably to correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 2383 dated 24th June 1864, been restricted as far as hitherto was found possible, and Government will perceive from para. 11 of Mr. Macdonald's letter that precise measures of registration and revision have been intermediately adopted, which will facilitate the carrying out of such measures as Government may hereafter decide to adopt.

20. It is presumed that under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 4684 dated 22nd September 1871 a notification of settlement should be framed and submitted to Government by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. It is not understood that the conditions regarding Local Funds and the right to assess for irrigational purposes which were made known by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his earlier settlement in Haliyál or Supa Táluka in 1864 is now required to be included in the notification, because these conditions are parts of the law as specified in Act I of 1865 (Amended Act IV of 1868) and Act III of 1869.

Vide para. 61 of report submitted with Revenue Commissioner's No. 3713 of 24th October 1865.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1204.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1872.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 1037, dated 29th February 1872—Submitting, with his remarks, a correspondence as per margin relative to the revision of assessment of 62 villages of the Supa Táluka and 24 villages of the Mámlatdár's division of the Yellápur Táluka in the Kánara Collectorate.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 154, dated 3rd February 1872.

Letter from the Acting Collector of Kánara, No. 520, dated 14th February 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed rates are reasonable, and seem to have been carefully considered. They may be sanctioned for the usual period of thirty years; and the usual notification should be sent for insertion in the *Government Gazette*.

2. A copy of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, in which some important questions have been raised by Mr. Havelock, should be sent to the Survey Commissioner, S. D., for his report.

WASSOODEO PANDOORUNG,
For Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., (with copy of Mr. Havelock's memorandum).

No. 410 OF 1878.

FROM

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NORTH KÁNARA.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th April 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the settlement of sixteen (16) villages of the Yellápur Táluka of North Kánara, which are intermixed with and adjacent to those villages of the same táluka, settled under Government Resolution No. 1204 of the 14th March 1872, and are now proposed to be settled on precisely similar rates of assessment declared in the above Government Resolution to be "reasonable." Those villages and rates of assessment are reported on at paras. 24 to 37 of my letter No. 154 of the 3rd February 1872.

2*nd*.—A map showing the villages, now under report and those previously settled, is appended; it will be observed that generally they are at no great distance from the town of Yellápur, or from the great high road from the coast to Hubli.

3*rd*.—The total area of these villages is acres 40,177, or 63 square miles, with a population of 2,193, or 34·8 to the square mile, apparently a very low rate; but when it is considered that of the area about 37,000 acres consist of forest, the rate of population to arable area will not appear so disproportionate, it is, in fact, 438·6 to each arable square mile.

4*th*.—The villages to the west are absolutely on the crest of the Ghâts, or on their slopes, and as dry-crop cultivation in this situation is of little value, the very low maximum rate of eight (8) annas per acre has been adopted. For villages farther inland the dry-crop rate is raised to 10, 12 and 14 annas according to situation and distance from Ghâts.

5*th*.—The rice cultivation is of a good description in all these villages. The abundant fall of rain in a tract so near the Ghâts as this is being very favourable to this kind of cultivation, in the lower rice lands sugarcane may be frequently seen; it can be grown on the same land in rotation with rice every third year. But one village differs from another in advantages of situation, and consequently the maximum rates vary from Rs. 5-0 in the immediate vicinity of Yellâpur itself, which is the largest place in this part of Kánara, down to Rs. 4-0 in less favourable situation on the margin of the Ghâts. None of these villages can be called remotely situated from large markets and communications, as the most out of the way of them is not more than five (5) miles from either the town of Yellâpur or the high road from the coast to Hubli.

6*th*.—The garden cultivation, which amounts to acres 339, is mostly of a very superior kind, cocoanuts and supâri or areca trees thriving exceedingly in this locality; the latter frequently occur, planted as thickly as 800 to 1,000 trees to the acre; the pepper vine is most commonly met with, trained up the supâri trees. Cardamoms are also grown in some of the gardens, intermixed with supâri. I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 14 for these gardens, Rs. 12 was adopted as the maximum in the villages settled in 1872; but the gardens were none of them as good as some of those in the villages now under report, which appear to be nearly, if not quite, as good as any in the Sirsi direction.

7*th*.—The following statement shows for the past twenty years the recorded occupied area and the remissions and collections; the area recorded is not very much to be trusted; for instance in 1876-77 acres 2,055 are shown as the total occupied area, while the survey shows that acres 2,591 were really occupied, a difference of over 25 per cent.

Years.	Occupied Acres.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Revenue Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1857-58	1,864	7,583	802	791	5,990
1858-59	1,864	7,603	788	736	6,079
1859-60	1,888	7,685	814	660	6,211
1860-61	1,915	7,773	878	502	6,393
1861-62	2,045	7,910	909	473	6,528
1862-63	2,062	7,893	992	321	6,580
1863-64	2,067	7,902	1,085	238	6,579
1864-65	2,067	7,902	1,338	35	6,529
1865-66	2,067	7,902	1,345	28	6,529
1866-67	2,072	7,915	1,285	515	6,115
1867-68	2,072	7,915	1,125	623	6,167
1868-69	2,072	7,915	1,241	477	6,197
1869-70	2,072	7,915	1,239	451	6,225
1870-71	2,072	7,915	1,337	...	6,578
1871-72	2,055	7,811	1,345	...	6,466
1872-73	2,055	7,811	1,343	...	6,468
1873-74	2,055	7,811	1,348	...	6,463
1874-75	2,055	7,811	1,348	...	6,463
1875-76	2,055	7,815	1,321	...	6,494
1876-77	2,055	7,811	1,326	...	6,485
Average of 20 years .	2,026	7,829	1,160	292	6,376

8th.—The following statement shows the number of villages in each group with different rates of assessment and the result of the imposition of those rates :—

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	Maximum Rates.		Government Occupied Land.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	4	0 14	5 0	98	1,252	12 12 5	664	1,717	2 9 4	174	91	0 8 6
2nd	1	0 12	4 8	..	..	..	101	231	2 4 7	33	16	0 7 9
3rd	9	0 10	4 8	214	2,509	11 11 7	1,033	2,857	2 12 3	186	56	0 4 10
4th	2	0 8	4 0	27	309	11 7 1	52	131	2 8 4	9	2	0 3 7
Total .	16	..	..	339	4,070	12 0 1	1,850	4,936	2 10 8	402	165	0 6 7

9*th*.—The following statement shows the unoccupied assessed arable waste and the assessment thereof:—

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	Government unoccupied Assessed Waste.								
		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-Crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	4	..	..	..	38	107	2 13 1	88	47	0 8 7
2nd	1	..	..	..	12	22	1 13 4	5	3	0 9 7
3rd	9	..	..	..	5	12	2 6 5	196	63	0 5 2
4th	2	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....
Total ..	16	..	..	..	55	141	2 9 0	289	113	0 6 3

10*th*.—The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the realizations in 1876-77:—

Class or Group.	Number of villages in each.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Arable Waste.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1st	4	869	2,002	936	3,060	126	154	1,062	3,214	..	..	1,062	3,214
2nd	1	122	133	134	247	17	25	151	272	..	..	151	272
3rd	9	1,002	4,164	1,433	5,422	201	75	1,634	5,497	..	..	1,634	5,497
4th	2	62	186	88	442	..	..	88	442	..	..	88	442
Total ..	16	2,055	6,485	2,591	9,171	344	254	2,935	9,425	..	..	2,935	9,425

11*th*.—The appended statement* shows the name of each village, the rate of assessment applied to it, and the result of that assessment with a detail of the description of land in each village. The total assessment collected in 1876-77 was Rs. 6,485, the total survey assessment is Rs. 9,171, an increase of 41 per cent. This increase is, however, very unevenly distributed from the extreme inequality of the old assessment. It is impossible to trace out any rule guiding the old assessment. For instance, in

* Included in the general statement given at the end for the entire táluka.

two adjacent villages, Nos. 15 and 16, of the appended list (one Joglepal) shows an increase of 12·5 per cent. and the other, Ambgaum, an increase of 232 per cent. The latter has 22 acres of first class supári garden land and 41 acres of rice land, and paid last year but Rs. 106 less than half, a most moderate assessment of the garden land alone. There are, however, found to be acres 41 of rice land against acres 33 in the former accounts, which will account for a considerable part of the increase of assessment in this small village. The villages of Sahasrahali, No. 1, and Tatgar, No. 4, both situated close to Yellápur, though on opposite sides, show also great differences, though not so marked as in the case of the first two above referred to. Sahasrahali shows an increase of 125·8 per cent., while Tatgar only shows 8·3 per cent. Both these villages are in the same, the 1st group, under similar maximum rates. The old assessment in Kánara is nowhere in fact any guide whatever to that to be imposed in future. All that we can do is to be sure that the future rates are placed on a moderate and reasonable basis.

12*th*.—The total area of these villages is, as follows, under each head:—

	Acres.
Government occupied land	2,591
Government unoccupied assessed arable waste	344
Government unarable waste, mostly forest	37,242
Inám land	...
Total ...	40,177

13*th*.—I beg that this letter may be forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D., with the least possible delay for transmission to Government. As in all the Kánara settlements this year I have delayed sending it in till the last moment, in order to include as many villages as possible. There is absolutely no room for any discussion regarding the propriety of the proposals now made, which merely involves the extension to these villages of the rates already approved by Government for villages immediately adjacent and precisely similarly situated.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1195 of 1878.

From

The COLLECTOR of KA'NARA.

To

The COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Camp Belikeri, 27th April 1878.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Survey Commissioner's letter No. 410, dated 20th instant, together with accompaniments, making proposals for introducing the settlement and revised assessment into 16 villages of the Yellápur Táluka. In para. 13 of his letter, Colonel Anderson requests that no delay may occur in transmitting these papers, and he adds that "there is absolutely no room for any discussion regarding the propriety of the proposals now made," as they merely continue the same process which Government approved and sanctioned in their Resolution No. 1204, dated 14th March 1872.

2. In that Resolution the revised assessment for 24 villages of the Yellápur Táluka was sanctioned, and now similar rates are proposed for 16 villages in immeditae proximity to those already settled. Their situation near the metalled road from Kárwár to Hubli *viâ* the Arbyle Ghát will be seen from the map; the advantages of this communication and of other smaller ones to afford an outlet for the produce of the land are obvious. Some of the latter are indicated on the map, such as the road north to Haliyál, and the road west to the Kaiga Ghát, and others are not shown, such as the road to Mágod, and the one to Bárbálli *viâ* the Ganeshgudi Ghát.

3. As formerly reported, these villages lie in a forest country, where the cultivated area is very small, and the unoccupied assessed waste has hitherto been almost nil. The demarcation of the forests has not yet been made; when this has been completed, more land may become available for cultivation. But the climate is not favourable, and fever prevails everywhere.

4. As remarked by the Survey Commissioner, the garden and rice cultivation in the valleys is of a superior kind. The Havick or Haiga Brahman is the principal land-owner, and he personally both superintends and works on his own lands. His industry is rewarded by very good returns. Konkani and Shenvi Brahmans

also hold lands in these villages. These men generally reside in Yellápur, the head-quarters of the táluka. The cultivators are mostly Shudras of the Komarpaik caste.

5. These villages were formerly measured between the years 1822-26; the difference of area now recorded shows the encroachment which has been gradually going on, here as in other parts of Kánara. The assessment hitherto collected cannot, as stated by the Survey Commissioner, be accepted as in any way a reliable test of the productive powers of the land in these villages, owing to the fact that the assessment was very seldom imposed according to the capabilities of the land, but too often at haphazard. The influence of the owner was often used to lower it; while at the same time encroachments on Government waste land gave him an increased area on which he paid nothing. The revised assessment, therefore, in most cases, shows what would, without explanation, seem to be an extraordinary increase. The cultivated area, according to the old accounts, is acres 2,055 with an assessment of Rs. 6,485; the assessed area now is acres 2,935 with an assessment of Rs. 9,425.

6. In conclusion, I have the honour to state my concurrence in the Survey Commissioner's proposals, to which I would ask the early sanction of Government, as the season is now far advanced. I also would refer to para. 8 of Government Resolution No. 2831, dated 2nd May 1877; the concessions authorised by Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will be applied in these villages in the manner reported in my letter No. 1749, dated 7th April 1877.

I have, &c.,

A. R. MACDONALD,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 945 of 1878.

FROM

L. REID, ESQUIRE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.,

TO

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Belgaum, 1st May 1878.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of Government, the reports noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 16 villages of the Yellápur Táluka of Kánara District.

No. 410 of 20th April 1878, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., with accompaniments.
No. 1195 of 27th April 1878, from the Collector of Kánara.

2. As the maximum rates proposed, except in the case of garden land, are similar to those sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1204 of 14th March 1872 for 24 villages of the same táluka similarly situated, there appears no objection to sanction them.

3. The maximum rate for the garden land is raised from 12 to 14 Rs. per acre. The increase would appear to be justified for the reasons given in the 5th para. of Colonel Anderson's report.

4. *With reference to para. 6 of the Collector's letter, I beg to point out that, on a reference from the Survey Commissioner, S. D., it was decided by Government in their Resolution No. 19 of 4th January 1875, that the concessions authorized by Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, were not to be extended to villages above the Ghâts.

I have, &c.,

L. REID,

Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Note by Survey Commissioner.—*This is a mistake: the effect of Survey Commissioner's report was that clause 1 of Government Resolution No. 5573, of 21st October 1874, applied below Ghâts only; but clause 4 applied both above and below Ghâts. This view was approved by Government Resolution No. 19 of 4th January 1875.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2470.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1878.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 945, dated 1st May 1878—Forwarding, with remarks, the reports noted in the margin, relative to proposals submitted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., for the introduction of revised rates of assessment into 16 villages of the Yellápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner, S. D., No. 410, dated 20th April 1878.
Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1195, dated 27th April 1878.

RESOLUTION.—These proposals relate to 16 villages in the Yellápur Táluka in the immediate neighbourhood of 24 villages of the same táluka which were settled in 1872. They lie close to the metalled road from Kárwár to Hubli, and have advantages, as pointed out by the Collector, for the convenient disposal of their produce. They were formerly measured between the years 1822—26, and the difference of area now recorded is very considerable; but the measurements hitherto shown cannot, as demonstrated by the Survey Commissioner, be accepted as trustworthy. The area formerly cultivated appears from the old accounts to have been 2,055 acres, assessed at Rs. 6,485, while the present area is given as 2,935 acres, assessed at Rs. 9,425.

2. The rice and garden cultivation is stated to be of a very superior kind. The rates of the former range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per acre, while it is proposed in the case of the latter to adopt a maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre. In four villages situated on the crest or in the immediate vicinity of the Ghâts, the low maximum rate of 8 annas per acre has been fixed for dry-crop lands, in others farther inland it is raised to 10, 12 and 14 annas according to situation.

3. The Collector of Kánara and the Acting Commissioner, S. D., support the proposals of the Survey Commissioner, and as they appear to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be reasonable, they are sanctioned. As in some cases the increase in assessments is great, the Collector is empowered to apply to these villages the concessions authorised in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874.

4. The period for the relinquishment of occupancy is fixed at 5th June, under section 2, clause 2, of Act I. of 1875.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 6297.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1878.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 27, dated 31st October 1878:—

"The correspondence relative to the revision of the rates of assessment in 16 villages of the Yellápur Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, which was forwarded with your Chief Secretary's letter of the 13th September, No. 40 of 1878, has been considered by me in Council.

"2. The rates proposed for dry-crop land and rice land are the same as those which have been approved for 24 villages of the same táluka, similarly situated. The rates for garden land have been raised to Rs. 14 per acre, on account of the very superior quality of the land. The occupied area, which in the old accounts was stated to be 2,055 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 6,485, has now been found to amount under the survey to 2,935 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 9,425.

"3. The rates proposed have been supported by the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and have been approved by your Excellency in Council, with a permission to the Collector to distribute the realization of the increase over three years, in accordance with the concessions stated in the Resolution of the 21st of October, No. 5573 of 1874. I grant my sanction to the proposed settlement, the rates of which appear to me to be moderate."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the officers concerned, with reference to Government Resolution No. 2470, dated 14th May last.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kanara.

Extract Paras. 1 to 21 from Colonel W. C. ANDERSON, Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 341, dated 13th April 1880, to the address of the Collector of Kánara.

I have the honour to forward proposals for the survey settlement of (16) sixteen villages of the Mámlatdár's division of the Yellápur Táluka and for thirteen (13) villages of the Sirsi Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

2. I hoped to have had nearly as many villages again in the Yellápur Táluka ready for settlement in the year and for inclusion in this report, but delay in the classification prevents this, and it is not possible to wait longer, or there would be no time to obtain sanction. But a supplementary report shall be forwarded hereafter regarding as many more villages as can be got ready in time for settlement this season.

3. These sixteen villages are intermixed with and adjacent to the twenty-four villages which were settled in 1872, and the sixteen settled in 1878 under the sanction respectively of Government Resolutions No. 1204 of the 14th March 1872 and No. 2470 of 14th May 1878.

4. To my previous report on portion of this táluka already settled, especially that at paras. 24 to 37 of my letter No. 154 of the 3rd February 1872, I have nothing to add as regards general description and past revenue management of this táluka.

5. Rice and garden cultivation are the staple agricultural industries of these villages as indeed of the whole táluka. The abundant fall of rain resulting from it being absolutely on the Ghâts and situated in a magnificently wooded country, render both these kinds of cultivation most certain in results.

6. As usual in the lower lying rice lands, sugarcane is frequently to be seen.

7. The garden cultivation in these villages, particularly in those in the vicinity of the Ghâts, is of an especially excellent description and of that kind which is alone possible in a moist climate from heavy rainfall, the effect of which is preserved throughout the year by a general clothing of heavy forest on the unoccupied lands preserving the general moisture of the soil from evaporation. The garden crops grown are supâri or arecanut, of which one thousand full grown trees to the acre are not unfrequently met with, some cocoanuts, and black pepper the vine of which is commonly trained up the supâri-palms, and cardamoms which are always grown under and between the trees. Plantains are also often grown in these gardens under the cocoanut and supâri trees. These gardens are always found in deep moist

valleys between hills well wooded, commonly with evergreen trees, and are irrigated from streams which are perennial or nearly so, if indeed sufficient moisture is not obtained, as is often the case from the natural moisture of the situation.

8. The creation of a supári and spice garden is a work of time and capital; though in the early years some considerable return is obtained from plantains, it is not for about ten to twelve years from the first planting that the supári trees come into full bearing, after which the annual gross returns from a good supári and spice garden may range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 per acre and remain producing at that rate for an indefinite time supposing that due care is taken to renew the garden with young trees as old ones become worn out. All gardens in good condition have a fair proportion of trees of different ages coming on to fill up gaps.

9. For these gardens I propose one maximun rate of Rs. 14 per acre, the same as was sanctioned* in 1878 for the 16 villages then settled.

10. For the rice lands and dry-crop lands I propose to place the villages in four different groups for different rates of assessment in assimilation to the rates in villages previously settled. The rice maximum rates vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4, the villages under the highest rate being in immediate proximity to the high road and to the town of Yellápur and those under the lowest rate on and on the slopes of the Ghâts and one, Arbyle, even at the very foot of the Ghât.

11. The dry-crop lands are but of trifling value in a country of such heavy rainfall, as ragi is the only grain which can be grown; for these lands, as in villages previously settled in this vicinity, maximum rates of from Re. 0-14-0 downwards are proposed even to as low as Re. 0-8-0 on the Ghâts themselves, the dry-crop maximum rate for each village being fixed according to its situation in reference to roads and its distance from the Ghâts.

12. The following statement shows the revenue history of these villages for the past twenty years. The area recorded is not trustworthy; acres 1,883 are entered as under occupation in 1878-79, while the survey shows that acres 2,159 are actually under occupation, an excess of 14·6 per cent.

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* Government Resolution No. 2470 of 14th May 1878.

Year.	Acres recorded as occupied.	Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Revenue Collections.
	A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60	1,359	4,570	219	358	3,993
1860-61	1,419	4,719	277	337	4,105
1861-62	1,457	4,814	268	336	4,210
1862-63	1,483	4,761	322	249	4,190
1863-64	1,483	4,754	333	247	4,174
1864-65	1,483	4,754	409	190	4,155
1865-66	1,483	4,754	410	178	4,166
1866-67	1,483	4,757	408	186	4,163
1867-68	1,483	4,757	408	170	4,179
1868-69	1,483	4,757	419	170	4,168
1869-70	1,483	4,757	425	170	4,162
1870-71	1,483	4,755	609	.....	4,146
1871-72	1,483	4,755	604	.....	4,151
1872-73	1,483	4,755	604	.....	4,151
1873-74	1,483	4,755	624	.....	4,131
1874-75	1,483	4,755	623	.....	4,132
1875-76	1,483	4,755	611	.. ...	4,144
1876-77	1,483	4,766	622	.....	4,144
1877-78	1,483	4,755	609	.....	4,146
1878-79	1,483	4,756	616	.....	4,140
Average for 20 years ...	1,477	4,748	471	129	4,148

13. The following statement shows the number of villages in each group, the different maximum rates applied, and the average rates resulting from the imposition of those maximum rates:—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Rates.		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	3	0 14 0	5 0 0	7	54	7 11 5	103	355	3 7 2	34	20	0 9 5
2nd	3	0 12 0	4 8 0	18½	221	11 15 2	101	304	3 0 2	51	21	0 6 7
3rd	4	0 10 0	4 8 0	44	588	13 5 10	307	780	2 8 8	51	18	0 5 8
4th	6	0 8 0	4 0 0	398	4,292	10 12 7	857	2,139	2 7 11	188	48	0 4 1
Total ..	16	..	..	467½	5,155	11 0 5	1,368	3,578	2 9 10	324	107	0 5 3

14. The unoccupied arable waste is altogether trifling, of garden land there is none, of rice land there is but acres 35 assessed at Rs. 64, an average of Rs. 1-13-3 per acre, and of dry-crop land acres 318½ assessed at Rs. 103 or an average of Re. 0-5-2 per acre.

15. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the rates of assessment above detailed compared with the realizations of 1878-79 :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.		Total Government Occupied and Unoccupied Land.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
1st ..	3	174	466	144	429	3	9	147	438	..	..	147	438
2nd ..	3	..	..	170½	546	56½	24	227	570	..	..	227	570
3rd ..	4	207	328	402	1,336	86	89	488	1,425	..	..	488	1,425
4th ..	6	1,102	3,346	1,443	6,479	208	95	1,651	6,574	..	..	1,651	6,574
Total ..	16	1,483	4,140	2,159½	8,840	353½	167	2,513	9,007	..	..	2,513	9,007

16. The general result is an increase of the old assessment from Rs. 4,140 to Rs. 8,840, an increase of 113·5 per cent. This increase is considerably above that which resulted from the settlement of 16 villages in 1878, when the total increase amounted to but 41 per cent. though the rates were similar.

This extra increase may be accounted for in two ways. First, the excess of actual occupied area over that recorded is considerable; if the present assessment was increased in the proportion of the increase of area it would amount to Rs. 4,740, on which the survey assessment of Rs. 8,840 would show but an increase of 86·5 per cent. Secondly, while the above shows the amount to which payment of assessment has been avoided by the evasion of bringing the full occupied area to account, eight of these sixteen villages comprise lands held by a temple called the Honali Matt, the lands of institutions of which nature are certain everywhere in Kánara to be found exceptionally favoured in assessment. In the case of these eight villages belonging to this matt the assessment paid last year was but Rs. 466, while the survey assessment is Rs. 1,758.

17. In the other villages, as shown in the appended statement, Appendix A.,* the old assessment is very unequal, and therefore the increase under the new assessment is of very varying percentage, ranging from 67 per cent. to 277 per cent. One of the most marked cases of increase is the village of Arbyle, No. 16

* Included in the general statement given at the end for the entire táluka.

of the list, in which the old assessment is Rs. 484 and the new Rs. 1,159. This is the great halting place for carts coming from and going to Kumta and Kárwár by the Arbyle Ghát road; it has no less than 86 acres of excellent cocoanut and supári gardens, and besides acres 270 of good rice land in which a good deal of sugarcane may be seen. The old assessment would barely give eight annas an acre all round on the rice land and Rs. 4 per acre on the garden land.

18. I must note that the full assessment where the increase is great does not come into operation at once; the concession of gradual imposition authorized by Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874 will have effect here.

19. The total area of these (16) sixteen villages is acres 40,673 and the population only 1,288 or 20 to the square mile; but of this area only acres 2,513 is cultivated or cultivable land, the rest being almost entirely dense forest: on the actually cultivated area, acres 2,159½, the population gives an average of 321 to the square mile.

20. The total area of these villages under every head is as follows :—

	Acres.
Government occupied land	2,159½
Government unoccupied arable assessed waste ...	353½
Government unarable	38,160
Inám	...
Total ...	40,673

21. I may mention that one reason for not postponing the settlement of these few villages in Yellápur till more are ready for settlement, is that about three years back the measurement of the village of Arbyle being nearly completed and a measurer being sent with the field books to finish up the work, the whole measurement papers, map, and other records of the village were lost, apparently, and, so far as could be proved, by pure accident; I had doubt on the matter, and thought the best course was to obviate the result of the accident, if it was one, by getting the work done over again with all possible speed so that the settlement might be introduced without any delay. The light thrown on the old assessment of this village by the survey assessment shows that if the loss of the measuring records was an accident, it was a profitable one for those holding land largely in that village.

Note.—The remaining portion of the Survey Commissioner's report, which deals with the settlement of 13 villages of the Sirsi Táluka together with the remarks from the Collector of Kánara contained in his No. $\frac{C}{9}$ of 21st April 1880 and those of the Commissioner, S. D., contained in his No. 844 of 27 idem, disposed of by Government Resolution No. 2485 of 12th May 1880, will be printed in the Sirsi Táluka compilation.

No. 451 of 1880.

From

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.;

To

The COLLECTOR of KÁNARA.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Kárwár, 8th May 1880.

Sir,

I have the honour to request sanction for the introduction of the survey settlement into (17) seventeen villages and hamlets of the Supa Mahálkari's division. I have delayed thus late in asking for sanction in the hope of receiving the papers of more villages classed in the current field season, but the accidents common to the progress of work in Kánara, men falling sick, &c., have prevented more villages being ready for report. At the same time I am averse from placing this much progress in abeyance, as there is really no revenue system whatever now existent in these villages, as will be evident from the fact that I am unable, as regards the greater number of them, to state what the present revenue collections amount to.

2. The circumstances of the Supa Sub-division was generally reported on by my letter No, 154 of the 3rd February 1872, reporting upon the rates of assessment for 62 villages and hamlets. The 17 villages, for the settlement of which I now ask sanction, are adjacent to and intermixed with those villages, and similar rates of assessment to those sanctioned for them, which have, I understand, proved in every point appropriate, are now proposed for these 17 villages, which are placed in three groups similarly to the 62 villages previously settled—

1. Comprising (1) one village somewhat inland from the Ghâts, maximum rice and land rate Rs. 4-8-0, maximum dry land rate Re. 0-12-0.

2. Comprising 13 villages. Rice rate the same as the 1st group, but the dry-crop rate is reduced to Re. 0-10-0; these villages are nearer to the Ghâts than the 1st group, and therefore less suitable for dry-crop cultivation.

3. Comprising 3 villages on or in immediate vicinity of the Ghâts. Rice maximum rate Rs. 4-0-0, dry-crop Re. 0-8-0.

3. The appended map shows all the villages referred to, those for settlement now being coloured with the colour of their class.

4. For the garden lands, which only comprise acres 22, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 8 as for the villages previously settled. These lands are of very inferior quality to the general run of garden lands in Kánara to the southward. Cocoanut and supári trees are here and there grown, but, as a rule, they are but sparsely planted; spices so commonly grown farther to the south are not grown here; plantains appear to be the best kind of garden crop grown with the cocoanut and supári trees. The average rate on this garden land amounts to only Rs. 3-2-11.

5. The result of the imposition of the above rates on these villages is shown in the following statement:—

No. of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.					
	Occupied Land.		Occupied Land.		Government arable unoccupied Waste.		Total Government Land.	
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
17	...	...	1,988	3,645	316	136	2,304	3,781

6. The following is the survey area assessment of the occupied land in detail:—

	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Garden land...	22	70	3 2 11
Rice land	1,565	3,466	2 3 5
Dry-crop land	401	109	0 4 4
Total ...	1,988	3,645	1 13 4

But it is impossible to draw any comparison between the revenue to be produced by these rates and the past collections, since so far as we know four only of these villages are entire villages. The other 13 are parts of villages, the remaining parts being as yet unsurveyed, and till the survey of them is made, are of unknown area and situation. In all parts of Kánara this custom of one village or unit for revenue management consisting of several detached portions is common, but in this forest tract it is more common than elsewhere and more irregular, since the hamlet may be 8 or 10 miles or more from the parent village and quite detached from it, the revenue is shown in the lump on the whole village and the very "Vargs" or "Khátás" or accounts of different

rayats, may comprise lands in the parent village and in hamlets. The Shánbog is sure to be a considerable land-holder and to hold in the parent village, and in most, if not all, the hamlets often under the asserted entry of one "Varg" or "Kháta" which is gifted with an undefinable extent of elasticity of comprehension.

7. As regards four villages we are told that we have the entire lands before us, and the result of the survey rates in these villages is as follows —

Village.	Occupied Land.		
	Old Collections.	Survey Assessment.	Increase per Cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Badgund	70	104	48·6
2. Supa	30	51	70·
3. Kuveshi	170	246	44·7
4. Awedeh Phopalwádi	132	145	10·
Total ...	402	546	35·8

8. But we have no certainty whatever that we are not misinformed as to the lands now surveyed and stated to comprise the whole village really doing so. It is quite possible that as the survey progresses some miles off a plot of cultivation and a small hamlet in some secluded valley will be found and will be at once asserted to be a portion of some varg in one of the above-named villages.

9. The total new assessment under the proposed rates on the Government occupied land of these 17 villages is Rs. 3,645, which will probably add from 25 to 50 per cent. to the present revenue when we are able to ascertain what that is.

10. The following is the total area and assessment of these villages under every head :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	1,988	3,645
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	316	136
Inám land	.....	.....
Government unarable unassessed waste, mostly forest	28,386	.....
Total ...	30,690	3,781

11. The statistical papers of these villages are only partially made up, yet on account of the recency of the classification, the population in the 62 villages settled in 1872 was in consequence of the large area of forest only 21 to the square mile, and it is not probable that this rate will be exceeded in the villages now under report.

12. It is possible that the classification papers of some more villages may be ready in the course of the next few days, into which it might be possible to introduce the survey rates.

13. I have sent up the proposals for the settlement of these few villages, believing that you will concur with me in considering that any progress possible in the survey settlement of this táluka should be secured. I am, however, not quite certain if the Mámlatdár's preparations for the settlement will be complete in time. But as without sanction we can make no settlement, I have thought it advisable to apply for sanction in case other circumstances should render the settlement possible.

14. The Mámlatdár's division of this táluka was completely settled some years back, the progress of the settlement of the Mahálkari's sub-division has been in abeyance for some years. There was for some time a difficulty here in carrying on the measurement in consequence of very sickly seasons, and under those circumstances it was thought better to employ the measurers in this district in very limited numbers, and only during the safest period of the year, which does not much exceed about two months. Last year and during the present season, better progress has been made, as the country near the Ghâts is decidedly healthier than that farther inland.

15. I shall be obliged by these papers receiving early consideration.

Your obedient Servant,
W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. $\frac{G}{20}$ of 1880.

From
The COLLECTOR of KA'NARA;
To
The COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Camp Goa, 11th May 1880.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, a letter, with accompaniments, from the Survey Commissioner,

S. D., forwarding proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into (17) seventeen villages of the Supa Peta Division of the Supa Táluka.

2. As stated by Colonel Anderson, the last settlement made in this part of the country was in 1872, and I can entirely confirm his remark that this settlement has, in every way, proved satisfactory. The rates were moderate, and did not press hardly on the poorer occupants of the land. This fact increases the regret that the work has been considerably retarded by causes which the Survey Commissioner has described. As the healthiness of this part of the country has of late improved, if this state of things lasts, I hope that the measurers and classers may be able to work longer with less risk to their health.

3. The area of the Supa Peta is large, and very much of it is covered with thick forest, both deciduous and evergreen, some of it being far superior to any other forest land in Kánara. The whole country is undulating, and is intersected by the Kálánadi and its affluents. The Ghâts form its western boundary, where it marches with the Goa territory from the hill of Dar Sing, on the summit of which the three Districts of Belgaum, Goa and Kánara meet, to the limits of the Kárwár Táluka, at a point about 10 miles north from the Anshi Ghát.

4. The communications throughout the peta include the murumed road from Belgaum *viâ* the Anshi Ghát to Kadra in the Konkan, at the head of navigation on the Kálánadi. A branch road runs from Jaggalbet to the head of the Tenai Ghát, meeting there three roads, one leading down the Ghát into Goa territory, a second to Belgaum, and the third to Dhárwár. This line is also connected with the forest road from Supa to Haliyál. These roads are unbridged, and, therefore, all traffic ceases during the rains. There are three small roads branching off to the Ghâts, to points on the Goa frontier at Coessi, Kundal and Dokarpa. Next to the Tinai Ghát, the Diggi Ghát has most traffic, but there is a mere track leading to it. There are also two or three small roads opened up by the Local Funds.

5. From the above it will be seen that the communications in this part of the country are insufficient, the Local Funds are small, and are unable to provide even for the maintenance of existing small roads, dharmshálas, &c.; and for the provision of a good water-supply, which is much required in this district, I strongly recommend the improvement of the Diggi Ghát track, and the bridging of the main line through the Peta, whenever Provincial Funds can be obtained.

6. The cultivated area is small in Supa Peta, and is held by the Shenvi Brahmins and Maráthás. The latter include some

families of Desais, and also the kumri cultivators who live near the Ghâts. Kumri cultivation has been much curtailed of late years, but it cannot be wholly done away with at present, without causing great hardship, and driving a large number of people from British into Goa territory. In communication with the Conservator, and with the aid of his department, the arrangements for allotting plots of lands for kumri have been much improved, and Colonel Peyton and I are sanguine that we shall soon be able to regulate this cultivation, in a manner satisfactory to Government, and sufficiently liberal to the people.

7. The principal crop cultivated in the villages now reported on is rice; sugarcane is sparsely raised, and the garden area, on which cocoanuts, arecanuts, &c., are grown, is very limited. The rice-crop is grown both during the monsoon and during the cold season; the harvest of the former is in November and December, and of the latter in May immediately before the monsoon. Last year a large portion of the latter crop was lost owing to the early rains, which commenced about the 20th May, a date which, as far as I can learn, was earlier than has been known for many years. But little of the rice land in this part of the country bears a second crop.

8. I entirely concur with the Survey Commissioner as to the rates of assessment proposed, and also regarding the grouping of the villages. As he states, it is impossible to make any accurate comparison in these villages between the past assessment and that now proposed. Hitherto one village has included any number of hamlets scattered at widely intervening distances all over the country, some portions of them being entirely isolated from the rest. The old accounts give the varg number of the occupant, in which may be included patches of land in different hamlets, and the exact assessment on each patch is unknown. In the absence of a survey, it was impossible to know the exact position of the whole of the land within a varg, and held by one occupant. Most of the hamlets consist of one house with its adjoining buildings; in very rare cases does the name of the village indicate more than a certain area of country; the central spot being generally the site of the Gram Devasthán, or the chief temple of this portion of the country.

9. The rates proposed now being very moderate, if hereafter on the whole we find a considerable increase in the revenue collections, we must accept it as a sure proof that much of the cultivated area has hitherto been unassessed, or has borne a very light assessment. In the four villages named by the Survey Commissioner where the entire area is said to be now included in these

proposals, the new assessment is higher than the old rates, but I concur with Colonel Anderson that it is quite possible that as the survey progresses, fresh plots of cultivated land may come to light in other hamlets, the old assessment of which is included in that now assigned to these village lands.

10. In conclusion, I have the honour to state my entire concurrence with the Survey Commissioner's proposals, and to recommend them for the early sanction of Government. I believe that the arrangements which I have made will enable us to introduce the settlement into these villages during the current month. Should other adjoining villages be then ready for settlement, I would ask that Government may allow its introduction at the same time in anticipation of sanction, as the rates will be similar, and their position and circumstances exactly correspond to those of the villages now under report. I agree with Colonel Anderson, that the smallest progress in the survey settlement in the Supa Táluka is better than none at all, and that considering the character of the country with which we are dealing, the slow progress made is fully accounted for, though we may hope that with an improvement in the climate, the future progress of the survey settlement may be somewhat accelerated.

11. I may add that the concessions under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, will, so far as they are applicable, be brought into effect in the present settlement.

12. It may also be of interest to note that Mr. Sawyer, the Chief Engineer in charge of the survey of the proposed line of railway from Marmagao, on the coast in the Goa territory, to Hubli in the Dhárwár District, informs me that he has found a good line for the railway over the Ghâts, at a point between Tinai and Coessi, both which places are shown on the map accompanying the Survey Commissioner's report. The line will run for some distance very close to the main road leading to Dhárwár.

13. To a certain extent, this line of railway will be of importance to the northern portion of the Supa Táluka. But to the rest of the Kánara District, it will be of no use; on the contrary it will draw away the traffic now passing through Kánara to the British ports of Kárwár and Kumta, to the foreign port of Marmagao. I much regret that this new scheme seems to have superseded the line of railway to Kárwár, which was formerly much approved, and which would have been of infinite value to British territory.

I have, &c.,

A. R. MACDONALD,
Collector.

No. 1004 of 1880.

Revenue Department.

Nipáni, 17th May 1880.

Received yesterday, and forwarded at once to Government for the issue of the necessary sanction.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2910.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1880.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1004, dated 17th May 1880 —Submitting correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the introduction of the survey settlement into 17 villages and hamlets of the Supa Mahálkari's division of the Kánara District.

Letter from the Collector of Kánara. No. G.-20, dated 11th May 1880.
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 451, dated 8th May 1880.

Resolution.—The present report from the Survey Commissioner contains proposals for the settlement of 17 villages of the Supa Mahálkari's division in the Kánara Collectorate, in which 62 villages were settled under Government sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 1204 of 14th March 1872. The Collector reports that the rates then imposed have been found to be in all respects suitable.

2. The principal crop cultivated in the tract under report is rice. There is but a small area of garden land, amounting indeed only to 22 acres, while the land cultivated with dry-crops measures 401 acres. The rates proposed are as under :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	1	4 8 0	0 12 0
2	13	4 8 0	0 10 0
3	3	4 0 0	0 8 0

The maximum rate on garden land is Rs. 8, which gives an average rate of Rs. 3-2-11. The rates proposed for rice and garden land are almost similar to those sanctioned in the Government Resolution quoted in the last paragraph; while the maximum dry-crop rates in the first two groups are each two annas higher than those sanctioned for the corresponding groups in the 62 villages previously settled. The Collector fully approves both of the grouping of the villages and the rates imposed, and as the latter seem to Government just and moderate they are sanctioned for a period which should be stated by Colonel Anderson in a further report. It is desirable that the period of guarantee should expire at the same time as that granted in other villages of the same táluka. The sanction conveyed is subject to the concessions named in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874.

3. The Survey Commissioner and Collector both point out that it is impossible to furnish any comparison between the revenue which will be realized under the new rates and that which has hitherto been collected over nominally the same tract. It is not yet known whether the whole area of the 17 villages now proposed for settlement has come under the survey measurement or not. The term village, as expressing a territorial unit, seems indeed to be misapplied in this part of the district. A village so called is said to consist of numerous detached portions of land situated often at great distances from each other, and Colonel Anderson remarks that "it is quite possible that as the survey progresses some miles off a plot of cultivation and a small hamlet in some secluded valley may be found which will be asserted" to belong to one of the villages now being settled. In the old accounts the assessment paid on each "Varg" or "Kháta" was all that was known, and whether the whole extent of each "Varg" belonging to the 17 villages now being settled has been included or not, cannot at present be known with any accuracy.

4. His Excellency in Council quite concurs with the Collector that the "smallest progress in the survey settlement of the Supa Táluka is better than none at all," and the rates now pro-

posed, together with any others that may be imposed in other villages ready for settlement in the same district before the end of the year, have therefore already been sanctioned by telegraph. Government are well aware that there are peculiar difficulties in the way of the survey in the Kánara Collectorate owing to the conformation of country and the unhealthiness of the climate; and the progress that has been made there this year is very creditable to the officers concerned.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with the papers which it is requested may be returned as early as possible),
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

No. 266 of 1881.

From

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

The COLLECTOR of KA'NARA.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 23rd March 1881.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the survey settlement of (21) twenty-one villages of the Yellápur Táluka of North Kánara, which completes the settlement of this táluka, excepting three villages the papers of which I have not yet received and shall not receive for some days yet. In order to save time, I think it advisable to report on these twenty-one villages and to send in a short supplementary report on the remaining three villages on receipt of the papers. This will enable the survey settlement of the Yellápur Táluka to be completed

in the current season, a point I am especially anxious to provide for. The classification of nearly all these villages has been executed within the last three months.

2. These remaining twenty-four villages,—twenty-one now reported on and three to be hereafter reported on,—are for the most part to the west of the táluka, some few are intermixed with villages already settled in the centre of the táluka.

3. This táluka was fully reported on by my letter No. 154 of 3rd February 1872, especially at paras. 24 to 37, regarding general description and past revenue management. There is nothing to be added to what was there said, and successive settlements of parts of this táluka have been made under the sanction quoted in the margin.

24 villages, Government Resolution No. 1204 of 14th March 1872.
16 villages, Government Resolution No. 2470 of 14th May 1878.
16 villages, Government Resolution No. 2485 of 12th May 1880.

4. The rates applied to the (56) fifty-six villages already settled in this táluka leave no doubt regarding the rates to be applicable to these villages now under report. The cultivation of these villages in no way differs from that of the already settled portion of the táluka. Rice is the staple grain produce; dry-crop cultivation is of very minor extent and value, and is confined to ragi, the only grain which grows in such rainy tracts as this. The garden cultivation comprises supári, spice, namely cardamoms and pepper, and cocoanuts. The villages for settlement this year are some situated above the Ghâts, some on the slope and even at the foot of the Ghâts; in all the situation is very favorable for the cocoanut, supári and spice gardens. Of course the quality of individual gardens will vary according to local advantages, but generally the gardens above and on the slope of the Ghâts are exceedingly good.

5. For one village very recently classed the statistical data of population, &c., have not yet been received. Of the remaining 20 villages the area is $53\frac{1}{4}$ square miles and the population is 2,514 or 47 to the square mile. But the total area includes a great extent of jungles; in fact, the arable area is but about one-twelfth of the whole; to the arable area only the population is 582 to the square mile.

6. For the garden lands I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 14, the same as has been already sanctioned for the already settled villages of the táluka. This gives an average rate ranging from Rs. 13 to Rs. 9-10-2 in the villages of the 4th, 5th, and 7th groups; in the 6th group the gardens average of a lower quality than in the other groups; there is much more cocoanut cultivation,

which is less valuable than supári, and also some small admixture of sugarcane garden in this group; the average rate therefore falls to Rs. 7-12-0 per acre.

7. For the rice and garden lands I propose to place the villages according to position in three of the groups adopted in previous years with rice maximum rates varying from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 4, and with dry-crop maximum rates varying from annas 12 to annas 8. I now, in addition to the rates previously adopted and sanctioned, propose for five villages in the extreme south-west of the táluka, whose situation is exceedingly remote, to adopt a maximum rice rate of Rs. 3-8.

The following statement shows the revenue history of these villages for the past twenty years:—

Year.	Occupied Acres.	Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61	2,468	10,051	595	778	8,678
1861-62	2,501	10,232	631	684	8,917
1862-63	2,104	8,492	821	377	7,294
1863-64	2,137	8,641	790	329	7,522
1864-65	2,138	8,662	700	184	7,778
1865-66	2,138	8,682	678	214	7,790
1866-67	2,145	8,664	687	278	7,699
1867-68	2,146	8,637	678	268	7,691
1868-69	2,147	8,642	682	257	7,703
1869-70	2,147	8,639	692	240	7,707
1870-71	2,148	8,528	888	...	7,640
1871-72	2,148	8,528	879	...	7,649
1872-73	2,148	8,528	864	...	7,664
1873-74	2,148	8,528	731	...	7,797
1874-75	2,148	8,528	700	...	7,828
1875-76	2,148	8,531	701	...	7,830
1876-77	2,151	8,535	699	...	7,836
1877-78	2,151	8,500	684	...	7,816
1878-79	2,110	8,428	684	...	7,744
1879-80	2,110	8,223	433	...	7,790
Average for 20 years ...	2,174	8,708	710	180	7,818

Of late years, that is since 1863-64, the entries of occupied area and actual collections remain without any but the most trifling fluctuations. The sudden decrease in the occupied area and collections in 1862-63 is due to the transfer of two large distant hamlets of one of the villages of this táluka to the Kumta Táluka. In 1879-80 the old accounts show 2,110 acres as occupied,

according to the survey the occupied area amounts to 3,382 acres. It is evident that the occupied area had been entered on from year to year with little or no change, notwithstanding that changes and increases, from the general opening up of the country in late years, must have occurred in the occupied area.

9. The following statement shows the number of villages in each group, the different maximum rates applied, and the average rates in each instance resulting. The appended skeleton map shows the position of each village, the rates applied to it and the rating of adjacent villages :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Rates.		Government Occupied Land.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
4th	2	0 12 0	4 8 0	11	143	13 0 0	53	125	2 5 9	24	19	0 6 8
5th	5	0 10 0	4 8 0	106	1,149	10 13 5	407	1,042	2 9 0	110	28	0 4 1
6th	9	0 8 0	4 0 0	487	3,773	7 12 0	549	1,172	2 2 2	220	47	0 3 5
7th	5	0 8 0	3 8 0	254	2,447	9 10 2	895	1,486	1 10 7	267	49	0 2 11
Total ..	21	..	..	858	7,512	8 12 1	1,904	3,825	2 0 2	621	134	0 3 5

10. The Government unoccupied arable waste is altogether trifling in extent and value, amounting to but a total of 200 acres assessed at Rs. 155, the detail of which is here given in the usual form :—

Group or Class.	Number of Villages in each.	Government Unoccupied Assessed Waste.									
		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.			
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
4th	2	..	..	....	6	13	2 2 8	45	13	0 4 7	
5th	5	2	18	9 0 0	7	20	2 13 9	43	10	0 3 9	
6th	9	2	12	6 0 0	3	5	1 10 8	42	11	0 4 2	
7th	5	1	9	7 0 0	36	41	1 2 3	13	3	0 3 8	
Total ..	21	5	39	7 12 9	52	79	1 7 8	143	37	0 4 1	

11. The following abstract statement shows the estimated result of the imposition of the above rates in comparison with the actual collections of 1879-80 :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	By Old Accounts		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied arable Waste.		Total Government occupied and unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám. Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
6th	2	48	199	88	278	51	26	139	304	..	..	139	304
4th	5	401	1,611	623	2,219	52	48	675	2,267	..	..	675	2,267
7th	9	745	3,386	1,256	4,992	46	28	1,302	5,020	..	..	1,302	5,020
5th	5	916	2,594	1,415	3,982	51	53	1,466	4,035	..	..	1,466	4,035
Total ..	21	2,110	7,790	3,382	11,471	200	155	3,582	11,626	..	..	3,582	11,626

The general result is an increase of the old collections of Rs. 7,790 on the Government occupied lands to an assessment under the survey of Rs. 11,471 on the same lands, an increase of 47·2 per cent. The rates imposed throughout the táluka have been on one and the same uniform basis, yet the increase in the 16 villages settled in 1878 amounted to 41 per cent. and in the (16) sixteen villages settled in 1880 to 113 per cent. This year the general increase is much the same as in 1878. The local inequalities of the old assessment in Kánara are in fact so excessive, especially in remote situations, that it is impossible to predict what will be the relation of the old assessment to the new till the areas are known and the assessment calculated out, the difference even in remote villages like most of those now under report may be not more than 20 to 30 per cent., or even less, or it may amount to treble or quadruple that excess.

12. The following statement shows the total area and assessment of the 21 villages under report in the usual form :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	3,382	11,471
Government unoccupied arable assessed waste..	200	155
Government unarable waste, mostly forest ...	44,110	.....
Inám land	.....	.....
Total ...	48,392	11,626

13. The rates of assessment now proposed will in those cases in which the increase is great be of gradual introduction under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5573 of the 21st October 1874.

14. As regards the period for which the rates should be guaranteed, I propose shortly to send in general proposals for the duration of the existing settlements in all the settled tálukás of Kánara.

15. I shall be obliged by this letter being forwarded with as little delay as is conveniently possible.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1228 OF 1881.

FROM

R. E. CANDY, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Kánara;

TO

ARTHUR T. CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE,
Commissioner, S. D.

Camp Yellápur, 1st April 1881.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Colonel Anderson's letter No. 266, dated 23rd March 1881, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 21 villages of the Yellápur Táluka, which will, with the exception of three villages still to be submitted, complete the settlement of this táluka.

2. There are no new points raised for discussion. The grouping of villages and the imposition of rates have been carried on in accordance with the principles already sanctioned by Government in past years with reference to the villages already settled.

3. In this settlement there is one group of 5 villages lying in the south-west corner of the táluka in which the maximum rate for rice land is reduced to Rs. 3-8-0 because of their remote posi-

tion. The soil, no doubt, is good, but the great obstacle to cultivation is the want of cheap and abundant labour. The climate is feverish and unfavourable to immigration. There are only 231 houses in an area of 27,388 acres. These villages are far from Kárwár and far from Yellápur, still they have the advantage of being in proximity to the Kaiga Ghát road and the Arbyle Ghát road; on the other hand, it is a matter of much labour involving considerable expense to get the produce of the gardens out of the deep ravines on to the roads.

4. In these five villages the average rate per acre of garden land, which is really excellent, is Rs. 9-10-2; of rice land is Rs. 1-10-7; and of dry-crop land 2 annas 11 pies. These rates appear reasonable. I beg to express my concurrence with Colonel Anderson in his proposals, and to request that you will kindly forward them for the early sanction of Government.

I have, &c.,

R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Kánara.

No. C—58 of 1881.

Revenue Department.

Camp Kumbhárwádá, 6th April 1881.

Submitted for the early sanction of Government.

2. Undersigned has discussed these papers with the Collector.

3. The settlement of this táluka has already been reported in detail to and approved by Government. It will be completed—three villages excepted—when the sanction now asked for has been given.

4. The remaining three villages will doubtless be also settled within this season, but the Honourable Colonel Anderson's separate report must be awaited.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2337.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1881.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. C.-58, dated 6th April 1881—Submitting correspondence noted in the margin, containing proposals for the survey settlement of twenty-one villages of the Yellápur Táluka, which will, with the exception of three villages still to be settled, complete the settlement of that táluka.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 266, dated 23rd March 1881.
Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1228, dated 1st April 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The papers before Government comprise proposals for the survey settlement of twenty-one villages of the Yellápur Táluka in Kánara. Portions of this táluka have been settled on various previous dates, and its condition and past revenue management as well as the rates suitable for all parts of it, have been fully considered. It appears, therefore, unnecessary to dwell at length upon the details of Colonel Anderson's recommendations. The villages now to be settled exactly resemble those which have been already settled, and rates similar to those already sanctioned for the groups to which they severally correspond are now proposed, with one exception, *viz.*, that for five villages in a remote portion of the táluka a maximum rice rate of only Rs. 3-8-0 is recommended. The general result of the new rates will be an increase from Rs. 7,790 to Rs. 11,471 on the Government occupied lands. Colonel Anderson's proposals, which have been framed with his usual care, are concurred in by the Collector and Commissioner and are sanctioned by Government. Where the increase in assessment is heavy the rates are to be gradually introduced. In this as in other cases in Kánara, Colonel Anderson's further report will be awaited before the duration of the present settlement is finally determined.

It would have been interesting to learn the effect of these rates on the fifty-six villages in which they have been introduced.

J. B. PEILE,

Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 326 of 1881.

From

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

The COLLECTOR of KA'NARA.

Survey Commissioner's Office, Kánara District,
Camp Kárwár, 18th April 1881.

Sir,

In continuation of my No. 266 of the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward proposals for the survey settlement of the three remaining villages of the Yellápur Táluka referred to in para. 1 of the above letter, the classification of which has been just completed. The settlement of these villages will make the survey settlement of the whole Yellápur Táluka complete.

2. The appended map shows the position of these villages in relation to the rest of the táluka, they are in all respects similar to their adjacent villages.

3. The net collections of these three villages for the past twenty years range from Rs. 2,797 in the year 1860-61 to Rs. 3,054 in 1879-80. From 1864-65 to 1879-80 Rs. 3,031 is the lowest sum collected in any year and Rs. 3,082 is the highest. Practically the annual collections have for the last sixteen years been perfectly constant.

4. Of these three villages one falls into each of the 5th, 6th and 7th groups with differing maximum rates of assessment already adopted for the táluka, those maximum rice rates being Rs. 4-8, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 3-8 respectively. One garden maximum rate of Rs. 14 has been adopted for the whole táluka. The result of the imposition of the rates as regards Government occupied land is shown in the following statement :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Rates.		Government Occupied Land.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
5th .. .	1	0 10	4 8	39	380	9 12 0	455	1,026	2 4 1	234	66	0 4 6
6th .. .	1	0 8	4 0	44	396	9 0 0	226	392	1 11 0	49	9	0 2 11
7th	1	0 8	3 8	375	3,234	8 10 0	195	326	1 11 3	180	36	0 3 2
Total ..	3	..	..	458	4,010	8 12 1	876	1,744	1 15 9	463	111	0 3 10

5. The Government unoccupied waste is of most insignificant amount. There is no garden waste. Of rice land there is but acres 3 bearing assessment Rs. 6, and acres 37 of dry-crop land bearing assessment Rs. 8.

6. The following table shows the revenue realizable under the survey rates compared with that realized last year :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied arable Waste		Total Government occupied and unoccupied		Inám.		Total Government and Inám Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
5th	1	504	928	728	1,472	17	10	745	1,482	..	..	745	1,482
6th	1	212	638	319	797	5	1	324	798	..	..	324	798
7th	1	409	1,488	750	3,596	18	3	768	3,599	..	..	768	3,599
Total ..	3	1,125	3,054	1,797	5,865	40	14	1,837	5,879	..	..	1,837	5,879

In the first place the occupied area is recorded as acres 1,225 in the accounts of last year, according to the survey accounts it amounts to acres 1,797, an increase of 46 per cent. The return of occupied area may possibly have been approximately correct at one time, that at which some attempt was made to ascertain it, but here as everywhere else in Kánara the return of occupied area

has long ceased to be of any value for any purpose of revenue administration. As regards revenue Rs. 3,054 is shown as the collection of 1879-80 and Rs. 5,879 as the estimated revenue under the survey settlement, which however will not be all annually realized at once, but will be in special cases of extraordinary increase of gradual introduction.

7. I beg that this letter may be forwarded with as little delay as possible.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 1531 of 1881.

From

R. E. CANDY, Esquire,

Collector of Kánara.

To

ARTHUR T. CRAWFORD, Esquire,

Commissioner, S.D.

Camp Sunksal, 20th April 1881.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 1228, dated 1st instant, I have the honour to forward a supplementary letter No. 326, dated 18th April, from Colonel Anderson, containing proposals for the survey settlement of the three remaining villages of the Yelláp̃ur Táluka. Looking at the relative position of the villages Chandguli, Hegumbli and Kalchi, I think they are rightly placed in classes 5, 6 and 7 respectively. The rates for these classes have before been approved of.

2. The large increase of area in cultivated land, as shown by the survey accounts when compared with the old accounts, illustrates what is known to all who have gone much into the gardens and rice lands which are found in the villages of Kánara and all low-lying situations where moisture collects. The banks which surround these gardens are high, and often by the action of the heavy rain aided by the use of the spade and pickaxes a portion of the bank falls in, thus leaving a space which on the earth being cleared away and levelled is fit to be added on to the garden. In the

absence of boundary marks, it was impossible for an owner himself to state the area of his holding.

3. I entirely concur in Colonel Anderson's proposals and beg to request that they may receive the sanction of Government at as early a date as possible.

I have, &c.,
R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Kánara.

No. $\frac{C}{146}$ OF 1881.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Jagalbet, 24th April 1881.

Submitted for the sanction of Government in continuation of this office No. $\frac{C}{58}$ of 6th instant.

Undersigned fully approves the proposed settlement.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S.D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 2561.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1881.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. c.-146, dated 25th April 1881—Submitting a letter from the Collector of Kánara (No. 1531 of 1881), with its enclosed supplementary report from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, containing proposals for the survey settlement of the three remaining villages of the Yellápur Táluka.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the survey settlement of the remaining three villages of the Yellápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate. The rates proposed for them are similar to those already sanctioned for the groups into which the villages naturally fall, and both the Collector and the Commissioner, S.D., consider them to be suitable. They are accordingly sanctioned.

J. B. PEILE,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kánara.

No. 461 of 1881.

From

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

The COLLECTOR of NORTH KA'NARA.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 31st May 1881.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the following proposals for the assessment of thirty-two (32) villages and hamlets of the Supa Mahálkari's division of the Supa Táluka of Kánara. These comprise all the villages which have been classed up to date and with one or two exceptions during the current field season. It will of course be too late to introduce the settlement to take effect in the ensuing revenue year, but the settlement can be introduced during the next field season and take effect in 1882-83.

2. The following statement made up, for conciseness sake, for each alternate year of the last twenty years, shows the past revenue history of these villages so far as information can be obtained. No information regarding the area occupied in any year is available. The collections are on the whole very constant in amount as is usual in Kánara. A sudden decrease appears in the collections in 1879-80, which is explained by some hamlets of villages now coming under settlement having been settled last year and the revenue collections in them being deducted from the total revenue collectible in the village :—

Year.	Old or Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remissions.	Net Revenue Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1861-62	13,362	3,477	...	12,885
1863-64	16,733	3,329	...	13,404
1865-66	16,764	3,679	...	13,085
1867-68	16,772	3,860	...	12,912
1869-70	16,773	3,836	...	12,937
1871-72	16,782	3,855	...	12,927
1873-74	15,891	3,687	...	12,204
1875-76	15,895	3,681	...	12,214
1877-78	15,930	3,668	...	12,262
1879-80	13,802	3,274	...	10,528

3. The circumstances of the Supa Sub-division were generally reported on by my letter No. 154 of the 3rd February 1872, reporting on 62 villages and hamlets, seventeen villages more were reported on by my No. 451 of the 8th May 1880, the settlement into which was introduced last year and took effect in the revenue year now ending. The villages and hamlets now reported on are intermixed with or contiguous to those already settled, and are in all respects under similar conditions. Similar rates of assessment are therefore proposed in their case as follows :—

1*st*. One village adjacent to those already assessed at Rs. 4-8-0 maximum rice land rate and Re. 0-12-0 dry-crop rate, which is therefore placed under a similar rate. This village and those adjacent to it are situated somewhat inland from the Ghâts and have rather a better dry-crop climate than those nearer the Ghâts.

2*nd*. Twenty-four (24) villages. Rice rate the same as the above, Rs. 4-8-0, but the dry-crop rate is put at Re. 0-10-0 in assimilation to adjacent villages, the whole being nearer to the Ghâts than the villages referred to above.

3*rd*. Two (2) villages in the immediate vicinity of the Ghâts. Rice maximum Rs. 4-0-0 and dry-crop Re. 0-8-0.

4. In all these villages the climate is very suitable for rice, and sugarcane is grown to some small extent in the low-lying rice lands in occasional rotation. The dry-crop grain is confined to ragi *alias* nachni and similar hill grains common to the wet climate in the vicinity of the Ghâts. Coffee is grown to a small extent in patches adjacent to habitations.

5. For the garden lands which only comprise acres 87 I propose as heretofore in this sub-division a maximum rate of Rs. 8-0-0. In the Supa Sub-division the gardens are of very inferior quality to those in the tálukás to the south for some reason not visible. Supári and cocoanut gardens with spices, cardamoms and pepper, grown under the trees are not met with in Supa. Small plantations of cocoanut and supári may be met with here and there, but the trees are always sparse; in some of the southern villages under report, however, gardens are found of a character superior to those in the villages to the north and more approaching to those of the adjacent country to the south.

6. The appended map shows all the villages referred to, those now under report being shown in the colour of their class.

7. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the proposed rates of assessment into these villages :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied Land.		Government unoccupied arable Waste.		Total occupied and unoccupied Land.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám Lands.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
1	1	..	..	208	382	73	83	281	465	..		281	465
2	24	..	10,189	5,822	9,741	1,046	395	6,868	10,136			6,868	10,136
3	2	..	339	153	204	56	40	209	244	..		209	244
Total ..	27	..	10,528	6,183	10,327	1,175	518	7,358	10,845	..		7,358	10,845

8. The following statement shows the survey assessment of each kind of land in detail :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	Maximum Rates		Government Occupied Land.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st ..	1	0 12	4 8	3	18	6 0 0	109	353	2 1 5	36	11	0 4 11
2nd ..	24	0 10	4 8	84	496	5 14 6	4,557	8,949	1 15 5	1,181	296	0 4 0
3rd ..	2	0 8	4 0	..	..	..	193	201	1 8 2	20	3	0 2 5
Total ..	27	..	..	87	514	5 14 6	4,859	9,503	1 15 4	1,237	310	0 4 0

9. The unoccupied arable waste area is of insignificant extent; the following shows the area and assessment of this land :—

Class or Group.	Number of Villages in each.	Government Unoccupied Land.								
		Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p
1st	1	..	..	....	58	78	1 5 6	15	5	0 5 4
2nd	24	2	12	6 0 0	91	135	1 7 9	953	248	0 4 2
3rd	2	..	..	.. ..	35	35	1 0 0	21	5	0 3 10
Total	27	2	12	6 0 0	184	248	1 5 7	989	258	0 4 2

10. It is impossible to exhibit any comparative statement of the old and new assessment of these villages for the reason that we do not know what the old assessment of the villages we are now dealing with really is. The old assessment of the lands belonging to these villages appears in the accounts of 1879-80 as Rs. 10,528 and the survey assessment as Rs. 10,327. But we know that the survey villages do not comprise the whole of the lands comprised in the villages according to the old accounts. The village according to the old accounts includes the parent village and also a number of muzrehs or hamlets which are often several miles datached. The revenue is shown in the lump on the whole constituent parts of a village, and one and the same "Kháta" or "Warg" may comprise land in the village and in a hamlet or in different hamlets. Till we know that we have surveyed and brought to account all the different hamlets of a village we do not know what the survey revenue of the whole village will be to set against and compare with the old revenue. In the present case we know for certain that a large number of hamlets belonging to villages now under report remain to be surveyed: in one case, that of Khodli, number 2 of the detailed list appended,* as many as 18 hamlets remain to be surveyed, the names of which we know: and it is most probable that others will turn up as the survey progresses.

11. In a case of this kind when no comparison between old and new assessments is possible all that can be done is to make sure that the rates of assessment imposed are based on a most moderate standard; that this is here done there can be no doubt. It is probable that the survey assessment will add from 25 to 50 per cent. to the revenue in these villages when the completion of the survey allows the real facts to be known.

12. I have not referred to the made road which passes through the block of villages under report which is called the Anshi Ghát road, and leads from Supa to Kadra, a village situated at the tidal head of the Kálánadi, about 20 miles from the sea and from Kárwár. This is useful in a small way as a local road, but is not a road of any cart traffic worth speaking of. Rice, the chief exportable produce of these villages, is generally carried away on pack bullocks by itinerant dealers who go round from village to village.

13. The following is the total area and assessment of these villages under every head:—

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* Included in the general statement given at the end for the entire táluka

	Acres.	Assessment
		Rs.
Government occupied land	6,183	10,327
Government unoccupied arable assessed waste ...	1,175	518
Government unarable waste, mostly forests ...	85,858	...
Inám lands	...	..
Total ...	93,216	10,845

14. The statistics of population, &c., of these villages are not completely made up and therefore cannot be quoted. The population is certainly very sparse in proportion to the area, as one inhabited village site is separated from another often by intervening miles of forest. The statistics of 25 villages of the 32 have been completely collected and show a total area of 107 square miles with a population of 3,873 souls or 36 to the square mile, but on the occupied area the population shows an average of 277 to the square mile.

15. The survey settlement of the Supa Sub-division will now be nearly complete. The uncoloured villages on the map show the portion measured up to December last and at the present time unclassed. Farther progress has been made with the measurement in the south of the sub-division during the current season and it will be completed next field season. The survey of this sub-division has been spread over a considerable time on account of the unhealthiness of the country forbidding work except for about three months in the year. In fact some six or seven years ago it was necessary to confine survey operations to little more than half that time and to employ but a few men on the work. At present however a favourable change appears to have taken place in the climate of Kánara and we find little difficulty in working without any discouraging amount of sickness from the end of January to the middle of May. Thus in the last year or two progress has been much greater than in the previous years, and this táluka which a few years back appeared to be especially difficult to make way in, will in all probability be completed as regards settlement at no distant date.

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner

No. 2924 of 1881.

From

R. E. CANDY, Esquire,
Acting Collector of Kánara;

To

ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esquire,
Commissioner, S.D.

Kárwár, 1st August 1881.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the survey settlement of 32 villages and hamlets in the Supa Peta of this District submitted by Colonel W. C. Anderson, late Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The rates have already been approved of by Government in their Resolution No. 2910 dated 5th June 1880, and as these villages now under consideration resemble in their conditions the villages previously settled, I beg to request Government may be pleased to accord sanction to the introduction of the survey rates.

I have, &c.,
R. E. CANDY,
Acting Collector of Kánara.

No. 2009 of 1881.

Revenue Department.

Poona, 6th August 1881.

Submitted for the formal sanction of Government.

No further remarks seem called for.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 4841.

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1881.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2009, dated 6th August 1881—Forwarding a letter from the Collector of Kánara (No. 2924 of 1881), who forwards proposals submitted by the late Survey Commis-

sioner, Colonel Anderson, for the survey settlement or thirty-two villages and hamlets in the Supa Peta of the Kánara District, states that the rates have already been approved of by Government in their Resolution No. 2910 of 5th June 1880, and requests that as the villages now under consideration resemble in their conditions the villages previously settled, Government may be pleased to accord sanction to the introduction of the survey rates.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals of the late Survey and Settlement Commissioner, which are concurred in by the Collector and Commissioner, S. D., are sanctioned.

2. The villages now reported on are contiguous to or intermixed with those to which Government Resolution No. 2910, dated 5th June 1880, relates, and have the same physical conditions. The rates proposed are also the same, and the reasons for sanction shown in the Resolution above quoted apply equally in the present case.

3. The survey assessment will be somewhat less than the amount which is now entered in the accounts as payable by villages of the same name, but Colonel Anderson explains this by the fact noticed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 2910, dated 5th June 1880, that it is at present impossible to ascertain what lands belong to the villages as hitherto constituted. He thinks that when the real state of the case is known, there will be an increase of revenue ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. It is clear from facts which he states that there will be an increase, but the probable extent of it can at present be only conjectured.

4. The rates will be introduced during the coming field season, and will take effect from the year 1882-83. The period of guarantee should be fixed so as to expire at the same time as that for the villages of the Supa Sub-division already settled, and should be reported to Government with as little delay as possible. A similar report called for in Government Resolution No. 2910, dated 5th June 1880, has not yet been received.

5. His Excellency in Council is gratified to learn that the measurement of the Supa Sub-division, which, owing to the very large proportion of forest and the unhealthiness of the climate, has been attended with unusual difficulties, will be completed during the coming season, and that the settlement of the remaining villages will be effected soon afterwards.

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

No. 229 of 1884.

From

W. M. FLETCHER, Esquire,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S. M. C.;

To

The COLLECTOR of KÁNARA.

Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Mundgod, 10th March 1884.

Sir,

In submitting for the consideration of Government the following proposals for the original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka, I have the honour to observe that, as the villages in question merely form part of a scheme of settlement already fully discussed and approved of by Government, it will be unnecessary for me to do more than refer to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin, which contain, in the correspondence which pertains to them, all the general information usually submitted with a settlement report.

Government Resolution No. 2910 of June 5th, 1880.

Government Resolution No. 4841 of the 20th August 1881.

2. The total area of the 24 villages under report is 229 square miles and their population 5,591 souls; they have thus a density of only 24 head to the square mile, a fact which is due to the very large proportion of forest included within their boundaries, the total cultivable area amounting to but 9 square miles or 5,635 acres.

Area.

Population.

3. The revenue history of these 24 villages for the last 20 years, as supplied by the Mámlatdár, is subjoined. The area shown is not to be relied on, for reasons which have frequently been explained, but the apparent falling off in realizations observable in the concluding two years is not due, it is explained, to remissions or to land falling out of cultivation, but is owing to the old assessment of certain majres settled in the year 1880-81 being included up to that year in the totals of their respective villages: the lump old assessment of these villages has by the settlement of the majres in question of course been reduced, but there is no means of separating the

Revenue history.

revenue of these majres in the accounts of former years. In other words, the realizations shown in the annexed table contain up to the year 1880-81 an item which may be roughly stated at 1,200 rupees not appertaining to the area now under report :—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remissions.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1863-64	3,332	10,053	2,752	...	7,301
1864-65	3,333	10,153	2,852	...	7,301
1865-66	3,266	10,178	3,045	...	7,133
1866-67	3,208	10,178	3,131	...	7,047
1867-68	3,190	10,182	3,149	...	7,033
1868-69	8,211	10,182	3,079	...	7,103
1869-70	3,197	10,187	3,117	...	7,070
1870-71	3,199	10,190	3,120	...	7,070
1871-72	3,196	10,191	3,127	...	7,064
1872-73	3,192	10,191	3,153	...	7,038
1873-74	3,167	10,202	3,146	...	7,056
1874-75	3,186	10,214	3,143	..	7,071
1875-76	3,200	10,223	3,119	...	7,104
1876-77	3,212	10,239	3,092	...	7,147
1877-78	3,249	10,321	3,087	...	7,234
1878-79	3,257	10,338	3,091	...	7,247
1879-80	3,280	10,513	3,073	...	7,440
1880-81	3,356	10,469	3,085	...	7,384
1881-82	2,885	9,010	2,857	...	6,153
1882-83	2,892	9,017	2,851	...	6,166
Total ...	64,008	2,02,231	61,069	...	1,41,162
Average ...	3,200	10,112	3,053	...	7,058

Proposed rates.

4. The villages under report lie south and east of Supa, and are traversed by the Anshi Ghát road. They are separated by the Kálánadi on the south from the Yellápur Táluka, and on the west extend as far as the crest of the Ghâts ; they thus fall into two groups under maximum rates already sanctioned for similar and adjoining villages as follows, *viz.* :—

1*st*—17 villages towards the Yellápur boundary and due south from Supa will have a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 0-10-0 and for rice of Rs. 4-8-0.

2*nd*—7 villages the most western in situation and adjoining the Ghâts, will take a dry-crop maximum of Re. 0-8-0 and a maximum rate for rice of Rs. 4-0-0.

Rates for garden lands.

5. The gardens found in the villages near the Kálánadi and in its neighbouring ravines differ in no way from those in the adjoining villages of the Yellápur Táluka and are of a much better description than any hitherto dealt with in the Supa Táluka; supári trees are densely planted, and pepper and cardamoms are common in some 4 or 5 villages, and in such cases therefore the maximum rate of Rs. 14 adopted for the Yellápur villages has been applied. Elsewhere in the tract under report garden land is more frequent than in other parts of Supa, but of little better quality, and the rate imposed has rarely exceeded five rupees.

Estimated result of proposed rates.

6. The areas and average rates of assessment on each description of land, occupied or waste, by the rates just described are shown in the subjoined table:—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		Government Occupied Land.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a.
1st	17	0 10	4 8	312	2,226	7 2 2	2,463	5,300	2 2 5	758	238	0 5 0
2nd	7	0 8	4 0	149	679	4 8 11	1,252	2,143	1 11 5	262	54	0 3 4
Total .	24	..	..	461	2,905	6 4 10	3,715	7,443	2 0 1	1,020	292	0 4 7

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		Government Unoccupied Land.								
				Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1st	17	0 10	4 8	4	22	5 8	27	49	1 13 0	242	82	0 5 5
2nd	7	0 8	4 0	..	..	..	101	152	1 8 1	65	15	0 3 8
Total ..	24	..	..	4	22	5 8	128	201	1 9 1	307	97	0 5 1

7. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted in the following statement with the realization of the last year :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government Occupied.		Government Unoccupied Waste.		Total Occupied and Unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
1st	17	1,901	4,655	3,533	7,764	273	153	3,806	7,917	..	..	3,806	7,917
2nd	7	901	1,511	1,663	2,876	166	167	1,829	3,043	..	..	1,829	3,043
Total ..	24	2,892	6,166	5,196	10,640	439	320	5,635	10,960	..	..	5,635	10,960

Last year's revenue therefore of 6,166 will be increased by Rs. 4,474, or 72·6 per cent. The moderation of the new assessment is shown in the table given in the last para., where it appears that the average rates per acre on gaden, rice, and dry-crop land are but Rs. 6-4-10, Rs. 2-0-1, and Re. 0-4-7 respectively on occupied land.

8. How so large an increase is consistent with the greatest moderation in the new assessment will be readily seen on examination of the detailed appendix* and it will be sufficient to note here one example. The largest increase in the case of an individual village is that of Netrigi, a village on the Kálánadi (No. 11 in the Appendix), where 10 acres of garden of superior description, 7 acres of rice and 7 acres of dry-crop have hitherto paid a lump assessment of Rs. 35. The proposed assessment averages Rs. 11 on the garden and Rs. 3 on the rice, and 3 annas per acre on the dry-crop land, making a total of Rs. 142 on the whole and amounting to an increase, in spite of the obvious moderation of the averages just given, of 305·7 per cent. Cases such as these are commonly met with in Kánara settlements, and the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5573 of October 21st, 1874, will be applied to such and many others, with the effect of bringing about a gradual imposition of the new assessment.

9. The area and assessment of the 24 villages included in this report are given under every head in the subjoined statement :—

*Included in the general statement given at the end for the entire táluka.

Description.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	5,196	10,640
Do. unoccupied arable waste	439	320
Do. unrable (mostly forest)	141,003	.....
Inám land	.....	.....
Total ...	146,638	10,960

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, S. M. C. Survey.

No. 1158 of 1884.

From

G. W. VIDAL, Esquire,
Collector of Kánara;

To

T. H. STEWART, Esquire,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
Bombay.

Camp Pala, 18th March 1884.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the proposals for the settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka submitted by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country.

2. As the rates now proposed are similar to those already sanctioned in the two proceding settlements, effected in 1880-81 and 1881-82, and the conditions of the villages are similar, no

remarks on this head are necessary. The grouping of the villages also appears judicious.

3. The increase in the assessment of about Rs. 4,400 shown in para. 7 of the report is chiefly due to fresh cultivation which has come to light between the date of the old measurement in 1820—1826 and the present survey measurement and also to the inequality of the old assessment which was not rateably fixed by a regular measurement and classification of the lands at the commencement of the British Government. The old measurement from which the area (2,892 acres) is given in the statement appears to be that of the lands then under actual cultivation, but as explained by the Superintendent this area cannot be relied on. The reason given by the Superintendent for the apparent falling off in the realizations during the past two years (*vide* para. 3) is no doubt correct. The present survey area (5,635 acres) which embraces all cultivable lands gives an increase of 2,743 acres or about 95 per cent. This increase in area sufficiently accounts for the increase in the assessment.

4. The usual concessions of 50 and 25 per cent. out of the increase will be granted in the two next years as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874. Under these circumstances there is no reason to apprehend that the imposition of the new rates will be felt to any appreciable extent. The opening of the railway through this Peta will also add considerably to the value of the produce of the lands in this Peta.

5. The necessary declaration will have to be made in terms of paragraph 6 of the recent Resolution of Government, No. 1518 of 18th February 1884, reserving in occupied lands the trees mentioned in Section 91 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, with the addition of matti and honne trees.

6. The date for relinquishing lands might be fixed as the 5th of June as required by Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

7. In conclusion I would beg to recommend that the sanction of Government to the proposed settlement be obtained at as early a date as possible so as to enable the rates being published before the rains.

I have the honour, &c.,

G. VIDAL,
Collector of Kánara.

No. 721 OF 1884.

FROM

T. H. STEWART, ESQUIRE,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Mahábaleshvar, 5th April 1884.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a *report from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Survey, containing proposals for the survey settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka in the district of Kánara, together with a †letter from the Collector, Mr. Vidal, in which he expresses his approval of the rates suggested and applies for the early sanction of Government to their immediate introduction.

*No. 229 of 10th March 1884.

†No. 1158 of 18th March 1884.

2. The proposed settlement is merely a continuation of the settlement of the groups into which rates were introduced in 1880-81 and 1881-82 under the sanction of Government conveyed in the Resolutions noted in the margin. The villages of the group now under notice dovetail in with villages formely settled, and it is only a question of making the rates dovetail in with those sanctioned for neighbouring villages similarly conditioned and similarly circumstanced.

Government Resolution No. 2910 of 5th June 1880.

Government Resolution No. 4841 of the 20th August 1881.

3. It is a matter for regret that settlements in the more jungly parts of Kánara have as in this case to be of a fragmentary nature, but the reasons for introducing rates into villages as soon as they are ripe for introduction have been clearly pointed out by Major-General Anderson and are very forcible. It is impossible to have very large groups settled at one and the same time when the measurers and classers of this department cannot be deputed to Kánara until comparatively late in the season and when work is often prematurely interrupted by the early rains preceding the monsoon. Sickness, moreover, invariably interferes to a great extent with the field operations in this district and prevents the

completion of the operations in one year over any extended area. And before rates can be formally introduced the intricate operation of pot paháni has to be performed by the revenue establishments and tested by the Mámlatdár. Opportunity must therefore be taken to introduce the settlement into so many villages as have actually been subjected to complete operations, for if delay were permitted so as to allow of a larger number of villages being settled simultaneously the season after, there would be danger of the boundary-marks disappearing or falling out of repair.

4. The 24 villages now under report are situated in one of the thickest forest tracts in Kánara, out of the total area of 229 square miles only 9 square miles, or a little under 4 per cent., being found culturable by the survey. The former accounts show the area under cultivation in 1882-83 to be 2,892 acres, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles only, so that the culturable area of the estates is underestimated in the present Government records by one-half, showing either how imperfect the old survey must have been, or how largely the opportunity has been seized in these secluded villages to encroach upon neighbouring lands and to extend cultivation without payment of any share of the profits to Government. The apparent falling-off in the net collections in the last two years on the area assessed to the Government revenue is satisfactorily accounted for by Mr. Fletcher.

5. The eastern villages of the group now under report adjoin the Yellápur Táluka, being separated from it by the Kálánadi River, while the more western of them are on the very verge of the Ghâts. The Anshi Ghát road passes through the latter, while in the former group the village of Ulvi—a sacred place of pilgrimage—is fairly accessible from Supa by road. As pointed out by Mr. Vidal, a branch of the system of Southern Marátha Country Railways will soon intersect the Supa Táluka on its northern frontier placing the villages under report within easier reach of civilization and ensuring a sustained demand for the superior produce which the spice gardens of this tract are capable of producing.

6. The Superintendent proposes, with the approval of the Collector, to divide the villages into two groups. Those to the east and in the direction of Yellápur will bear the dry-crop maximum rate of Re. 0-10-0 per acre and the rice rate of Rs. 4-8-0 which have been found suitable in the adjoining villages of that táluka, while 7 villages towards the crest of the Ghâts will bear the dry-crop and rice maximum rates of Re. 0-8-0 and Rs. 4 respectively, which have been imposed upon villages similarly situated. The result of these rates applied to the land valuation is an average rice rate in the whole group of Rs. 2-0-0 and an average

dry-crop rate of Re. 0-4-7 only. It will, I think, be admitted that this rating is moderate.

7. The area of the garden lands in this group is 461 acres. The gardens in the villages of the first group are similar in character to those dealt with in the settlement of Yellápur Táluka, and the same maximum rate of Rs. 14-0-0 has been retained. But such a high rate as Rs. 14 would only be applied to those gardens which are densely planted with supári trees, cardamoms and other spices, due allowance in the rating being made for any falling-off from this high standard of cultivation. In the villages forming the second group the garden cultivation is poorer and partakes of the character of that described in former Supa Settlement Reports. The chief products are coffee, plantains and sometimes sugarcane. The maximum rate applicable to the best gardens of this description is shown as Rs. 8, but the rate has in practice rarely exceeded Rs. 5. I have personally tested a number of the garden assessment registers of these villages and have satisfied myself that they have been fixed on the system personally explained to me by the late Survey Commissioner. This system is one which, owing to the personal care it demands from the Superintendent himself, as effectively as possible prevents the assessment of a garden being fixed at anything more than a fair share of the value of the produce. It will be seen from paragraph 6 of Mr. Fletcher's report that the average garden rate in the first group is only Rs. 7-2-2 per acre while in the second group it is Rs. 4-8-11.

8. The result of the imposition of the proposed rates will be an increase of the Government demand by Rs. 4,474 or Rs. 72 per cent.—a measure of enhancement which will not appear excessive when the one consideration—that the area of culturable land is now recorded as double what it used to be—is taken into account. The total enhancement of 72 per cent. is a comparatively moderate increase of the burden of assessment for the settlement of a Kánara group of villages. Large unavoidable enhancements are as usual found to have occurred in individual villages, but this reason has been clearly explained by the Superintendent by the illustration of the village of Netrigi. The rules sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, for the gradual levy of large increases in Kánara will temper to a certain extent the weight of any individual heavy enhancements which may have been produced in spite of the moderation of the rates themselves.

9. In conclusion I beg to express a hope that if the rating appears to Government to be fair and reasonable, sanction may be given for the introduction of the settlement in the current fair

season. For this purpose I would request that the date for the acceptance of relinquishment of lands should be extended to the 5th June under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

I have, &c.,

T. H. STEWART,
Survey Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner hopes that the report may be kindly handed on to Government at an early date.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey Commissioner.

No. 1458 OF 1884.

Camp Kárwár, 14th April 1884.

Forwarded,

2. The Acting Commissioner has not before him (being in camp) the papers relating to the preceding settlements of Supa villages, effected in 1880 and 1881, but he considers it unnecessary to delay the submission of these papers on that account. The present proposals have been so carefully considered and the rates, under the circumstances explained, are so moderate, that the undersigned feels no hesitation in recommending them for the approval of Government.

3. The area of the 24 villages now to be brought under settlement is 146,638 acres or 229 square miles; but of this 141,003 acres or 96 per cent. is reserved forest, leaving 5,635 acres for cultivation. As the population of these villages is reported to be 5,591 souls, it gives on the average a little more than an acre of cultivable ground per head of population. The area actually occupied is 5,196 acres. There is also a cultivable waste of 439* acres, which is the only margin for extension of cultivation hereafter; but as all the villages are situated in what may be termed the heart of the Kánara forests, it is not desirable to encourage any considerable extension of poor dry-crop cultivation in this tract by reclaiming more land from the dense and valuable jungles growing thereon now.

	A.	g.
* Garden ...	4	22
Rice... ...	128	0
Dy-crop ...	307	0
	439	22

4. The actual collections during the last year were Rs. 6,166; the proposed rates, if carried out, will increase the revenue accrued from occupied lands by Rs. 4,474 or 72·6 per cent. This increase, at first sight, appears large, but it is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that no less than 2,304 acres, which have hitherto escaped payment of rent, are now to come under assessment for the first time.

5. The division of the villages into two groups, so that they may dovetail in with similar villages settled before, is judicious, and so are the maxima of rates for the different descriptions of land. As regards the spice gardens of this district the undersigned can, after seeing a great deal of this mode of cultivation and enquiry about it, say with confidence that the maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre for betel garden of the best description is very moderate and that the average rate of Rs. 7-2-2 per acre in the first group and Rs. 4-8-11 for the second group shows that the sliding scale adopted for the different variations of garden soil is also judicious. The maximum rate for rice under the two groups is Rs. 4-8-0 and Rs. 4 respectively, while the dry-crop rate is 10 annas per acre for the first group and 8 annas for the villages in the second group.

6. Mr. Vidal, in paragraph 5 of his letter, has drawn attention to the recent orders of Government regarding the reservation of rights to trees. The reservations suggested by him may be made by declaration at the time of the survey settlement.

J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Report on the original Settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 3576.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd May 1884.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 1458, dated 14th April 1884—Submitting a report No. 229, dated 10th March 1884, from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, on the original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, with reviews thereof by the Collector of Kánara and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.—The present papers contain proposals made by the Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, and approved by the Survey Commissioner, for the settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Peta in the Kánara Collectorate, in which 54 villages were settled under Government sanction conveyed in

Government Resolution No. 1204, dated 14th March 1872, 17 under sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2910, dated 5th June 1880, and 32 under sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4841, dated 20th August 1881. In the papers submitted in connection with the settlement sanctioned in 1881, it was stated that the settlement of the remaining villages of the Supa Peta would soon be completed. The Survey Commissioner should report how many villages of the Peta still remain to be settled.

2. The present villages adjoin and closely resemble the villages of which the settlements were sanctioned under the Government Resolutions above referred to, and the rates proposed are similar. The proposals, which are supported by the Collector and Commissioner, S.D., appear to Government to be equitable, and they are sanctioned. The rates should be introduced during the present fair season. As regards reservation of trees, a declaration should be made in accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 6 of Resolution of Government, No. 1518, dated 18th February 1884. The 5th June may be fixed as the date for relinquishing lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code.

3. The 24 villages include an area of 229 square miles, but of this area only 9 square miles are cultivated, the remainder being forest. For convenience of classification, the Superintendent has divided the villages into two groups, the first group consisting of 17 villages towards the Yellápur Táluka, and the second of 7 villages adjoining the ghâts. For the villages in the first group a maximum rate of 10 annas per acre for dry-crop land, and of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice-land is proposed, and for those in the second group, a maximum of 8 annas for dry-crop and of Rs. 4 for rice. For gardens producing large crops of betel and other spices, a maximum rate of Rs. 14 per acre is proposed, but these gardens are found in 4 or 5 villages only. They are similar in character to the gardens in the adjoining Yellápur Táluka, for which the same maximum rate was sanctioned at the settlement under Government Resolution No. 2470, dated 14th May 1878. The average rates per acre on garden, rice and dry-crop land are, in the first group, Rs. 7-2-2, Rs. 2-2-5, and Re. 0-5-0, respectively, and in the second group, Rs. 4-8-11, Rs. 1-11-5, and Re. 0-3-4, respectively. These rates must be considered very moderate.

4. The effect of the proposed rates in the twenty-four villages will be an increase of Rs. 4,474 over the last year's revenue of Rs. 6,166, or an increase of 72·6 per cent. This apparently high increase is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the present survey area of cultivable land, 5,635 acres, is very nearly twice the area under the old measurements. Moreover the

old assessment was not rateably fixed by a regular measurement and classification of the lands. Under the operation of the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 1874, the imposition of the new rates will not be too suddenly felt in cases of high increase on particular holdings. The opening of a branch of the Southern Marátha Country Railway will, as observed by the Collector, raise the value of the produce of the land in these villages, which are now traversed by the Ansi Ghát Road.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is aware of the reasons necessitating the submission of proposals for the settlement of Kánara villages in a fragmentary form. It is important that the rates should be introduced as soon as the proposals for particular villages are matured. His Excellency the Governor in Council recognises the zeal with which the survey operations have been conducted in a trying climate by the officers concerned.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat (Irrigation),
The Accountant General,
The Editors' Table.
} With copies of the papers.

The Secretary of State for India,
The Government of India.
} By letter.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 7030.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 24, Revenue, dated 24th July 1884:—

"I have considered in Council the accompaniments to your Secretary's letter No. 40, Revenue, dated 3rd June last, relating to proposals for the original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, and I approve the orders which your Excellency has passed upon them.

"2. As, however, the enhancement in the assessment of these villages, *viz.*, 72 per cent., is very considerable, I am of opinion that the gradual levy of the increase should be spread over a period longer than the next two years, and that in cases where the enhancement exceeds that percentage the full assessment should not be enforced till the completion of the railway now in course of construction."

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the despatch should be forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D., and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with a request that they will report after joint consultation in what manner they would propose to give effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State, and favour Government with such remarks as they may have to offer in the matter.

J. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Original settlement of 24 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 8169.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1884.

Joint letter from the Commissioner, S. D., and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2014, dated 2nd October 1884:—

"As directed in Government Resolution No. 7030 of 3rd ultimo, we have the honour to report that we have carefully considered the question as to how the wishes of the Secretary of State that the enhancement of assessment in twenty-four villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate should be more gradually levied can best be given effect to. We think that it will be sufficient, for the purposes of this settlement only, to amplify the concession made in the 4th clause of Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st October 1874, by altering it as follows: after the words 'paid for such holding by 30 per cent.,' read 'there shall be levied in the first year 40 per cent., in the second 60 per cent., in the third 80 per cent. and in the fourth year the whole of such increase, provided that where the new assessment shall exceed, as above, the amount previously paid on such holding by more than 72 per cent., the levy of the full assessment in the fourth year shall be deferred until the railway is open for traffic.'

"2 With regard to the invitation of Government to make remarks on this question we would wish to point out that there is nothing peculiar about this settlement or the increase which it has brought

about. The rates correspond with those which have been imposed on neighbouring villages and which have been levied on the usual terms, and no part of them is due to the prospect of a Railway, the fact that a Railway was about to be opened being only quoted to show that the incidence of the rates was thereby likely to be considerably lightened. Much larger increases on groups of villages in Kánara have been sanctioned with the ordinary concessions regarding gradual levy, such increases being fully justified by the large area of concealed cultivation brought to light by the survey and the unduly low assessment of certain estates due to the remoteness of the greater portion of the country, and the intrigues of the Shánbhogs and inferior revenue officers."

RESOLUTION.—The course recommended by the Commissioner, S. D., and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is approved and sanctioned.

W. P. SYMONDS,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kánara,
The Accountant General.

No. 422 OF 1885.

FROM

MAJOR T. M. WARD,
Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,
Southern Marátha Country;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KÁNARA.

Survey Superintendent's Office,
Camp Tiagli, 17th April 1885.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the survey settlement of ten villages of the Supa Sub-division of the Kánara Collectorate.

2. The following table shows the revenue history of these villages for the past twenty years. Beginning with the year 1879-80 it will be noticed that there is a sudden rise in the figures under all heads. The reason of this is, that, up to 1878-79, the accounts for two hamlets, Aswali and Adangaon, were included in those of the villages to which they then belonged. Those villages were settled in 1879-80, but the two hamlets named above were excluded, having been surveyed as separate villages, and not included in any settlement proposals until the present time. Since 1879-80, therefore, there have been separate revenue accounts for these two hamlets, which have been brought into the totals and raised their amounts :—

Years.	Area in Acres.	Old Standard Assessment.	Permanent Remission.	Casual Remission.	Net Collection.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1864-65...	935	1,917	311	...	1,606
1865-66...	935	1,917	309	...	1,608
1866-67...	937	1,923	314	...	1,609
1867-68...	937	1,923	300	...	1,623
1868-69...	937	1,923	298	...	1,625
1869-70...	926	1,932	367	...	1,565
1870-71...	932	1,940	323	...	1,617
1871-72...	932	1,940	323	...	1,617
1872-73...	937	1,952	339	...	1,613
1873-74...	937	1,958	339	...	1,619
1874-75...	937	1,958	339	...	1,619
1875-76...	937	1,987	345	...	1,642
1876-77...	936	1,997	343	...	1,654
1877-78....	955	2,024	340	...	1,684
1878-79...	955	2,024	340	...	1,684
1879-80...	1,297	3,624	1,095	...	2,529
1880-81...	1,297	3,659	1,103	...	2,556
1881-82...	1,303	3,588	1,103	...	2,485
1882-83...	1,322	3,627	1,114	...	2,513
1883-84...	1,322	3,622	1,114	...	2,508
Total ...	20,606	47,435	10,459	...	36,976
Average ...	1,030	2,372	523	...	1,849

3. The total area of the villages under report is 62,831 acres, or about 98 square miles. The population is returned at 1,996, which gives an average of only 20 to the square mile. The forest area, however, is very extensive, and on the occupied area the average of population is 605 to the square mile.

4. All the villages now reported on are adjacent to others which have been previously settled, and there can, therefore, be little doubt as to the rates to be imposed. The 10 villages under report fall into two classes as under :—

1st Class.—Eight villages fairly situated as regards communications, and contiguous to others settled at the proposed rates, *viz.*, a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 for rice and Re. 0-10-0 for dry-crop.

2nd Class.—Two villages in less favourable situations—a maximum of Rs. 4 for rice and Re. 0-8-0 for dry-crop.

5. The area and average rate of assessment on each description of land, (occupied and waste,) by the proposed rates are shown below :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		Government Occupied Land.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
First ...	8	0 10 0	4 8 0	124	846	6 13 2	1,055	2,205	2 1 5	312	87	0 4 6
Second ...	2	0 8 0	4 0 0	108	837	7 12 0	457	872	1 14 6	109	22	0 3 3
Total ...	10	...	...	232	1,683	7 4 1	1,512	3,077	2 0 7	421	109	0 4 2

Class.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Rate.		Government Unoccupied Land.								
		Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Rice.			Dry-crop.		
				Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
First ...	8	0 10 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	10	23	2 4 10	68	21	0 4 11
Second ...	2	0 8 0	4 0 0	4	28	7 0 0	52	75	1 7 1	54	12	0 3 7
Total ...	10	...	...	4	28	7 0 0	62	98	1 9 3	122	33	0 4 4

6. The estimated result of the proposed rates is contrasted in the following table with the amount realized in 1883-84 :—

Class.	Number of Villages.	By Old Accounts.		By Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied land.		Government unoccupied land.		Total occupied and unoccupied.		Inám.		Total Government and Inám.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.
First ...	8	975	1,613	1,491	3,138	78	44	1,569	3,182	...	...	1,569	3,182
Second ...	2	347	895	674	1,731	110	115	784	1,846	...	...	784	1,846
Total...	10	1,322	2,508	2,165	4,869	188	159	2,353	5,028	...	...	2,353	5,028

The existing assessment is thus shown to be raised from Rs. 2,508 to Rs. 4,869, an increase of Rs. 2,361, or 94·1 per cent. The statement* which accompanies this report shows the amount of increase for each village, and reveals, as usual, many inequalities and deficiencies in the existing assessment. There is no village in which the proposed rates will produce a decrease of revenue, while the increases range from 17·3 per cent. in one case to 183·9 in another.

7. The following is a statement of the area and assessment of the 10 villages now reported on, under every head :—

	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.
Government occupied land	2,165	4,869
Government unoccupied, arable, waste ...	188	159
Unarable, unassessed, hills, &c.	60,478	...
Inám land	...	...
Total ...	62,831	5,028

8. The settlement of these 10 villages brings to a conclusion survey operations in Supa. It is a matter for congratulation that this most difficult sub-division of Kánara is thus completed.

9. No map accompanies this report, as the printed copy has not yet been received from the Photozincographic Office.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. M. WARD, Major,

Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey,

Southern Máratha Country.

* Not printed on account of the alterations made in the rates by the Survey Commissioner.

No. 1752 of 1885.

From

The COLLECTOR of KÁNARA;

To

The SURVEY and SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Camp Jog, 21st April 1885.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from Major T. M. Ward, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, containing proposals for the settlement of 10 villages of the Supa Petha in the district, thus completing the survey settlement of the whole Supa Táluka.

2. There is no change in the rates proposed, which are the same as those imposed in previous settlements, and the grouping of the villages appears to be on the same principle as that adopted last year.

3. The general results show a large increase under both area and assessment, which is due to the causes explained by the Superintendent. The usual concessions as laid down in Government Resolution No. 5573 of 1874 will be granted, and I therefore beg to recommend that the sanction of Government may be obtained for the introduction of the settlement this season.

4. The required declaration about the reservation of trees will be made as usual. The 5th June may be fixed as the date for relinquishing lands under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code if the settlement is effected this season.

5. I regret the absence of a map showing the villages and their relative positions.

I have, &c.,

R. E. CANDY,

Collector of Kánara.

No. 2364 of 1885.

From

T. H. STEWART, Esq.,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

To

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Survey Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 21st December 1885.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the papers noted in the margin referring to proposals for the survey settlement of 10 villages of the Supa Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate. These proposals were originally received by me at the end of April last without the indispensable map, and when a map was received it was found to show nothing but the bare position of the scattered villages to be settled, without any reference to neighbouring villages, and, therefore, afforded no satisfactory guide whereby the suitability of the grouping and rating could be arrived at. As the settlement of these 10 villages brings to a conclusion the settlement of the large and difficult táluka of Supa, which has been going on by slow degrees for many years past, it appeared to me to be an excellent opportunity to append a map of the whole táluka, showing the settled villages and the position of the few which are now remaining for settlement. This map has been prepared, and accompanies these remarks. Its preparation has involved much labour and some delay; but the latter is immaterial, as under any circumstances the proposals were received too late in last fair season to allow of their being fully criticised and sanctioned, and the rates introduced before its close. If now sanctioned they will be announced in the current fair season, and will be levied in 1886-87.

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, No. 422 of 17th April 1885.
Memorandum from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1752, dated 21st idem.

2. The report of the Superintendent is again meagre, and does not enter into the condition of the villages and their inhabitants. It is possible that Major Ward was of opinion that, considering the way in which the subject had been threshed out in former Supa reports, it was superfluous to enter into detail; but not every reader of this report has an opportunity of consulting former reports, and some independent explanation was necessary.

3. A glance at the tabular statement which accompanies the Superintendent's report, will show that these villages are, for the most part, forest, and that out of 62,831 acres of total area only 2,353 acres, or 3·7 per cent., are cultivated or culturable waste. They are situated in proximity to the Ghâts,—some being on the crest, some on the lower slopes, and some below. They have a very heavy rainfall and a climate which is suitable for rice and in some places for superior garden cultivation, but which admits of the production of inferior dry crops only. The land suitable for rice and garden cultivation is, for the most part, already occupied and cultivated, and the number of agricultural cattle is amply sufficient for its proper tillage. The surplus produce of this part of the country is carried by bullock and head load; carts have not yet commenced to be used, although there are roads intersecting the district which are available for them. The population is 1,996, or about 20 to the square mile. This is just what might be expected in a large jungle tract containing very sparse cultivation, but, for the most part, of a valuable description. The former reports, which relate to the country with which these villages are interspersed, are those shown in the margin, upon which Government Resolutions Nos. 2910 of 5th June 1880, 4841 of 20th August 1881, and 3576 of 3rd May 1884 respectively were passed.

1. Survey Commissioner's report No. 451 of 8th May 1880.
2. Survey Commissioner's No. 461 of 31st May 1881.
3. Southern Marátha Country Survey Superintendent's report No. 229 of 10th March 1884.

4. The revenue system hitherto in force in these villages is the same as that already noticed in former reports. The area occupied for cultivation appears to have been arrived at by measurement about 60 years ago, and a settlement come to with the occupants. In 1864-65 the cultivated area was entered as 935 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,917. The statement in para. 2 of Major Ward's report shows that there was very little fluctuation in cultivated area or assessment up to 1879-80, when there is a sudden advance exhibited under both heads. This is not explained as it should have been: but I have ascertained that it is due to the addition, in that year, of the revenues of the lands of the present villages of Aswali and Adangaon, which up to that date were not counted as separate hamlets, but were included in the parent villages which have been previously settled. In 1883-84 the records show an assessed area of 1,322 acres and a standard assessment of Rs. 3,622, with a large permanent remission attached, which brought the actual collections down to Rs. 2,508.

5. The grouping of the villages proposed by the Superintendent includes two classes. Eight villages are ranged in the

first class, taking a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8 for rice and 10 annas for dry crop, while 2 have rates of Rs. 4 and 8 annas respectively. The 2 villages, to which the lower rice and dry-crop rates are assigned, have certain disadvantages which are believed to entitle them to more lenient treatment. One of them, Aswali, is on the Digi Ghát, in a position where the rainfall is excessive: it has received the same rate as the villages immediately surrounding it. The other, Birkhol, is just below the Ghát and on the banks of the Kálánadi, where the country is intersected by ravines and difficult of access. I think, however, that it would be wise to place the villages of Kodthali, Tulasgeri, Amboli and Bidoli in the second class also, as they are situated on the slopes of the Ghâts in a wild and unhealthy position, and are more entitled to share the rate applied to Anshi on the west than to Ulvi on the east. The villages to the east of Ulvi again are more accessible and better protected in many ways. Mr. Wingate, the experienced officer who has classed for many years in Kánara, concurs in the desirability of this alteration. Adangaon, the isolated village shown in the map to the north of the táluka, is rated the same as the villages contiguous to it, and will have the advantage of being very near, if not actually upon, the new line of railway from Hubli to Marmagaon.

6. It will be understood that the above rates refer only to rice and dry-crop lands. The garden cultivation of Kánara is too peculiar and is dependent on too many independent considerations to permit of its being dealt with according to the ordinary village grouping. The best garden cultivation is not uncommonly found in the most inaccessible positions, and in this instance the finest gardens are in proximity to the Kálánadi. In the villages of Shevali, Birkhol, Bhedasgade and Kodthali the advantages of position are fully realized. The gardens in these villages yield supári, cocoanuts, plantains, cardamoms, &c., and are watered from perennial springs not unfrequently having inherent moisture in the soil sufficient to bring their produce to maturity. Such gardens are usually situated in the cool moist valleys between tree-clad hills where the "supári" tree grows most luxuriantly. In some cases in these villages there are as many as from 800 to 900 trees on the acre. In the 4 villages of Bidoli, Amboli, Tulasgeri and Nandigadde, which are further away from the Kálánadi, there is a considerable falling off, the water-supply being less plentiful and the moisture in the soil less certain. In the 2 far-off villages of Aswali and Adangaon the gardens consist merely of scattered plots of cocoanut and here and there patches of land capable of yielding coffee, plantains, vegetables and sugarcane.

7. The entire garden area of these 10 villages is 236 acres,

of which 4 acres only are waste. I have settled the assessment of each plot of garden on the system finally approved of for Kánara, under which each is considered according to its merits as recorded by the classing officers, and under which there is the surest attainable safeguard that no plot is subjected to a demand higher than its capabilities warrant. In assessing the land I have kept in view for the 4 villages near the Kálánadi a maximum rate of Rs. 14, which is the rate which has been successfully used for the neighbouring and similarly situated villages of this táluka and of Yellápur. For the 4 villages further removed from the Kálánadi no higher rate than Rs. 10 has been contemplated, while for the 2 most distant villages Rs. 8 has been the limit observed. These maxima are only used in the case of first-rate garden and as the circumstances of each garden are separately considered, the rate per acre goes as low as Rs. 1-8 in some villages when the land is found to be little better than superior dry-crop, retaining moisture for short periods only sufficient for the growth of plantains and vegetables. The average garden rate for the whole 10 villages is Rs. 7-4-1 per acre.

8. I have not omitted to consider that, compared with the gardens on the upper reaches of the Kálánadi and in the Sirsi Táluka, where the Rs. 14 rate has been used, the position of the villages now treated of is somewhat less favourable under existing circumstances for the export of garden prodce, and in consequence I would have been inclined to make a 10 per cent. reduction on the latter. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Supa Táluka is soon to be opened out by the railway from Hubli to Marmagaon, which, except for the tunnels on the Ghâts, is well advanced, and that in Kánara one of the first effects of a railway being made to a convenient port of export will be to attract the valuable spices for which the district is famous. I consider, therefore, that there is no reason to reduce the rates, but that it will be sufficient to guard against heavy increases being levied until the cultivators have full fruition of the advantages of the railway. It will be seen below how it is proposed to provide for this object.

9. The effect of the imposition of the rates described above, with my amendments, will be to increase the demand for collection in these villages from Rs. 2,508 to Rs. 4,711, or by 87·8 per cent. This is, at first sight, a somewhat startling measure of increase; but in the history of Kánara settlements it has been found necessary, in the interests of a fair and equitable adjustment of the Government demands, to levy an even higher measure of enhancement. I do not think, however, that the settlement can with any fairness be judged from the bare estimated results of our present proposals, as circumstances have vastly changed since the far back

date when the basis of the existing settlement was arranged. The area which was recorded as cultivated according to the old records in 1883-84 as 1,322 acres is shown by the survey to be 2,165 acres, so that the area upon which the new assessment is fixed is 63 per cent. more than that recorded in the accounts. And not only are we ignorant of the exact methods formerly adopted to secure a correct measurement and just assessment, but another difficulty exists in the confusion of "Majaras," which has been graphically described by Colonel Anderson in para. 10 of his report No. 461, dated 31st May 1881. We cannot with any confidence assert that the old assessment, which we take as the basis of the calculation of the enhancement, refers to the same area as that involved in the survey settlement. Hence, as recommended by Colonel Anderson, the best way to assure ourselves that the settlement is a fair one, is to look at the rates themselves and to consider their incidence as compared with rates which have been successfully introduced in similar localities, and which experience has proved to be paid promptly and without difficulty.

10. On looking back to the previous reports referring to this tract of country I find that the average rice and dry-crop rates which will result from this settlement coincide fairly with those already introduced and satisfactorily levied. The following table shows the results of the past three Supa settlements compared with the present and proposed settlement :—

Year of Settlement.	Number of Villages settled.	Average Rice Rate.	Average Dry-crop Rate.	Average Garden Rate.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1880-81 ...	17	2 3 5	0 4 4	3 2 11
1881-82 ...	27	1 15 4	0 4 0	5 14 6
1884-85 ...	24	2 0 1	0 4 7	6 4 10
Proposed in 1885-86 ...	10	1 14 11	0 3 11	7 4 1

In the case of garden lands alone is the resulting average higher than past settlements and I have already explained that gardens in Kánara are dependent upon extraordinary considerations. The high rate in the present case is due to 7 out of the 10 villages containing land finely situated for garden cultivation, and to the particular excellence of the gardens in the villages on the Kálánadi, which surpass in productiveness those formerly dealt with. The great bulk of the villages in the Supa Táluka have no garden to boast of, except here and there a few sparse cocoanut plantations and plots yielding plantains, inferior sugarcane and sometimes

coffee, and it is only in the villages on or near the Kálánadi to the west and the moister part of the táluka that the supári and cocoanut palms flourish. In the settlement of 1884-85 some of these villages were dealt with, but the best garden lands I have yet had to assess in Supa are in the villages now under discussion.

11. I append an amended * statement of financial results according to my final proposals. It will be seen that in the assessment of individual villages it has been necessary to make considerable enhancements, varying from 17·3 per cent. to 184·6, on the former revenue. Of course much of the enhancement can at once be traced to the increased area now brought under assessment, and which is the result of encroachments gradually made by the occupants. Under the system formerly adopted, new cultivation "Hosasagmi" should have been reported to the authorities and at once brought under assessment; but, except in the vicinity of large towns and more especially near the head-quarters of a superior revenue officer where it was difficult to escape detection, encroachments were allowed to go on without notice, and were concealed by the Shánbôgs. In a jungly tract like Western Supa a "wargdar" or estateholder had almost unlimited opportunities of extending his cultivation without paying additional revenue, as the climate is one which the superior revenue officer would be certain to avoid. The large increases now noticed are simply brought about by a survey which minutely determines the area of cultivation, and by a system of settlement which fixes the assessment on each acre of land according to its ascertained and recorded productive capabilities.

12. The total enhancement of revenue in these villages, according to the proposed rates, will be large, amounting to 87·8 per cent., and an increase of the burdens of the cultivators to this extent is a matter which must be regarded with much concern. Such increases, however, have been common in other parts of Kánara, and have been tempered by rules providing for the gradual levy of all large individual enhancements. In the criticism which followed the last Supa Settlement Report in 1884 it was decided to extend the concessions contained in Government Resolution No. 5573, dated 21st October 1874, so as to make the levy of large increases still more gradual, and further recommendations on the subject made by the Commissioner, S. D., and myself were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 8169, dated 17th October 1884. I propose to extend the spirit of these further concessions to the villages now treated of, and I would ask Government to rule that clause 4 of Government Resolution No. 5573 of 21st

* Included in the General Statement given at the end for the entire táluka.

October 1874 should be altered by inserting, after the words "paid for such holding by 30 per cent.", the words "there shall be levied in the first year 40 per cent., in the second 60 per cent., in the third 80 per cent., and in the fourth year the whole of such increase, provided that no increase in excess of 80 per cent. shall be levied until the railway from Hubli to Marmagaon is opened for traffic." In this way the levy of very large enhancements will be postponed until an event occurs which is expected to have a marked effect on the circumstances of North Kánara and its people.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Forwarded through the Commissioner, S. D.

No. $\frac{S.R}{63}$ of 1886.

Revenue Department.

Bijápur, 13th January 1886.

Forwarded.

2. Major Ward's original report was meagre, but Mr. Stewart has supplied all the information that is necessary for a proper understanding of the proposals.

3. The area of the 10 villages now to be brought under settlement is 62,831 acres, of which 2,353 acres, or 3·7 per cent. only are cultivated or culturable waste, the rest of the area being under forest.

4. The grouping of these villages as proposed by Mr. Stewart and the classification of their lands have been made on the principles that have hitherto been adopted with the approval of Government for adjoining villages in the Supa Táluka. The rates proposed are very moderate, and the undersigned confidently recommends them for the sanction of Government.

5. Te effect of the imposition of the rates proposed by the Survey Commissioner will be to increase the demand for collection in these villages from Rs. 2,508 to Rs. 4,711, or by 87·8 per cent. But when it is remembered that no less than 843 acres of encroachments out of a total cultivated area of 1,322 acres, which had hitherto escaped assessment through the connivance of village officers, have now been added to the assessed area, it will easily be conceded that the increase in the Government demand is by no means exorbitant. To minimise the apparent hardship of having to pay increased demand all of a sudden, Mr. Stewart has made a proposal (para. 12 of his letter) for making the levy of increase in assessment more gradual, and this proposal has the cordial support of the undersigned.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Introduction of the Survey Settlement into 10 villages of the Supa Sub-division of the Kánara Collectorate.

No. 1437.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1886.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. S.R.—63, dated 13th January 1886—Forwarding the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the survey settlement of 10 villages of the Supa Sub-division of the Kánara Collectorate.

Letter from the Superintendent, S. M. C. Revenue Survey, No. 422, dated 17th April 1885.
Letter from the Collector of Kánara, No. 1752, dated 21st April 1885.
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2364, dated 21st December 1885.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 128, dated 5th February 1886.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the application of survey rates to 10 villages of the Supa Táluka which have not yet been brought under a survey settlement. Eight of the villages are near the Kálánadi; the other two lie at a considerable distance from these eight and from each other, and it is not clearly explained why they were not brought under the settlement along with villages adjoining them.

2. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner recommends in modification of the grouping proposed by the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, that 5 villages near the Kálánadi and one on the Diggi Ghát should have a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4 and a maximum dry-crop rate of 8 annas per acre, and that the other villages, which are somewhat more accessible, should have a maximum rice rate of Rs. 4-8-0 and a maximum dry-crop rate of 10 annas per acre. The resulting average assessment of the rice land would be Rs. 1-14-11 per acre and of the dry-crop land, the total area of which is not large, Re. 0-3-11 per acre. These rates correspond with those which are being levied in adjoining villages, and appear very moderate. They are accordingly sanctioned.

3. As regards garden land, the total area of which also is not large, Mr. Stewart proposes to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 14

per acre in 4 villages nearest the Kálánadi, of Rs. 10 in the remaining 4 villages in that vicinity and of Rs. 8 in the two villages distant from the rest. He recognizes that the villages near the Kálánadi are in existing circumstances less favourably situated for the export of garden produce than others to which the Rs. 14 maximum rate has been applied, and states that he would have made a reduction of 10 per cent., if the Supa Táluka were not soon to be opened out by the railway from Hubli to Marmagam. But it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the villages in question will not be materially benefited by the railway. Their distance from any point on the line of railway is at least double that from Kadra, whence produce can be carried by boat to Kárwár. Moreover a fair cart-road to Kadra runs not very far from these villages, whereas the railway could be reached from them only by a circuitous road through a mountainous country. Possibly when the railway is open a small portion of the garden produce of these villages may find its way to Dhárwár and other inland districts, though that is doubtful. It is certain that the effect of the railway referred to by Mr. Stewart,—the attraction of valuable spices to the new means of communication with a convenient port of export,—will not be much felt in these villages. It will, for at any rate a long time to come, be much cheaper and probably more expeditious to send produce even to Marmagam in boats from Kadra than to carry it through some 40 miles of forest by difficult roads to the railway and thence by rail. In these circumstances His Excellency in Council considers that the reduction of 10 per cent. in the garden rates proposed for the 4 villages nearest the Kálánadi river, which was at first contemplated by Mr. Stewart, should be made. The rates recommended for garden land in the remaining 6 villages are approved.

4. The effect of the adoption of the recommendations of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in their entirety would have been an increase of 87·8 per cent. in the assessment of the land now in occupation. With the modification above directed the increase will not be quite so great. But as in other villages in Kánara, especially villages difficult of access, much land has been brought under cultivation clandestinely. The actual area of the occupied land has been found to be 63 per cent. in excess of the area recorded in the old accounts as occupied. If allowance be made for this fact, the enhancement of the assessment which is proposed is not excessive. The proposal of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, which is concurred in by the Commissioner, S. D., that in cases in which the new assessment of a holding amounts to or exceeds Rs. 25 and also exceeds the old assessment by 30 per cent. there shall be levied in the first year 40 per cent.,

in the second 60 per cent., in the third 80 per cent. and in the fourth year the whole of the increase, provided that no increase in excess of 80 per cent. shall be levied until the railway from Hubli to Marmagam is opened for traffic, is sanctioned.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,	With copies of the papers.
The Collector of Kánara,	
The Director of Agriculture,	
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,	
The Accountant General,	
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation,	
The Secretary of State for India,	By letter.
The Government of India.	

STATEMENT.

General Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, mentioned Villages of the Yellápur

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 296, dated 23rd April 1867.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Acres.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1	Maximum. Dry-crop rate ... Rs. 0-14 Rice rate ... ,, 5-0 Garden ... ,, 10-0	1	Mundgod ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2		2	Hire Bachanki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3		3	Chighli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		4	Kawalkop...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		5	Kalginkop...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6		6	Hirehalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7		7	Kanvikatur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		8	Kargankop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		9	Majigeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		10	Malgankop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		11	Pur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		12	Salgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13		13	Sannwali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14		14	Hamarkop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15		15	Wadgatti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		16	Arshangeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17		17	Pálya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18		18	Timyankop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Maximum. Dry-crop rate ... Rs. 0-14 Rice rate ... ,, 4-8 Garden ... ,, 10-0	19	Bapalgundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20		20	Bapalmatti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		21	Choudhalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22		22	Kop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23		23	Uginkeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		24	Ujihali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		25	Kyasankeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		26	Kundargi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		27	Kusur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		28	Karguli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29		29	Lakoli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30		30	Mawakop... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31		31	Mundsali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		32	Malawali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33		33	Margadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34		34	Nyasargi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35		35	Nandikati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36		36	Hulihond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37		37	Teginkop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38		38	Tumbargi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		39	Angadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40		40	Alhalli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41		41	Atiweri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42		42	Indur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43		43	Hungund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44		44	Chik Harwali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		45	Birangudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Houses, Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the under-Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate.

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 296, dated 23rd April 1867.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Acres.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
46	Maximum, Dry-crop rate... Rs. 0-14 Rice rate ... " 4-8 Garden ... " 10-0	46	Hire Harwali ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
47		47	Atangi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48		48	Woralgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49		49	Kolkop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50		50	Kadabgeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51		51	Hudelkop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		52	Bhadrápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		53	Ingalki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		54	Kop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55		55	Gotgadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		56	Sidápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57		57	Kalgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Maximum, Dry-crop rate... Rs. 0-14 Rice rate ... " 4-0 Garden... ... " 10-0	58	Ginjawati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		59	Balehali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60		60	Kaloli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61		61	Kalkeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62		62	Undalgi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63		63	Hanmapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		64	Hulehond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65		65	Siganhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66		66	Kodumbi ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
67		67	Rámápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68		68	Jambikop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69		69	Halikop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70		70	Kurli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71		71	Yerebyl	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	99,941	34	17,139	7,248	...	1,246	2,650

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 814 of 14th November 1867.

72	Maximum, Dry-crop ... Rs. 0-14 Rice ... " 5-0 Garden ... " 10-0	1	Tatihali	...	...	233	33	...	15	48
73	Maximum, Dry-crop...Rs. 0-14 Rice ... " 4-0 Garden ... " 10-0	2	Mainhali	...	...	532	16	...	150	113
			Total ...	21,003	...	765	49	...	165	161

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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22,315	37,085	2,925	..	...	...	...	...	..	11,238	..	...	66¼
164	567	54	.			...		.		.	.	.
332	813	218	...	..	...	...	...	.		...	.	..
496	1,380	272	...	...	...	..	.		.	...	..	178·2

Report on in Survey Commissioner's No. 1358 of 6th December 1871, paras. 2 to 11.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Acres.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
74	Maximum. Dry-crop rate... Rs. 1-0 Rice ... ,, 5-0 Garden... ,, 10-0	1	Malagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75		2	Gungsur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76		3	Virápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77		4	Hurganhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		5	Yemguli	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
79		6	Kyadikop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80		7	Andibyl	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
81		8	Borangudi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82		9	Halharvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83		10	Bykod	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84		11	Kolebyl	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
85		12	Hoskop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86		13	Jengeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87		14	Naginkeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88		15	Jalgeri	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
89		16	Bamersikop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90		17	Katur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91		18	Nágnur	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
92	Maximum. Dry-crop .. Rs 0-14 Rice ... ,, 4-8	19	Balenhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93		20	Rayanhali ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
			Total ...	16,421	3	2,095	1,333	...	...	...

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 154 of 3rd February 1872, paras. 24 to 37.

94	Maximum. Dry-crop... Rs. 1-0 Rice ... ,, 5-0 Garden ... ,, 12-0	1	Madnur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
95		2	Kolikeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
96		3	Hoshali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97		4	Kirwati	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
98	Maximum. Dry-crop.. Rs. 0-14 Rice ... ,, 5-0 Garden ... ,, 12-0	5	Kanadgal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99		6	Yellápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100		7	Shistmudi ...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
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5,246	5,880	771	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,022	...	...	12·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 154 of 3rd February 1872, paras. 24 to 37.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Acres.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
101	Maximum. Dry-crop... Rs. 1 0 Rice ... „ 4 8	8	Kanchanhali ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
102	Maximum. Dry-crop.. Rs. 0 12 Rice ... „ 4 8 Garden ... „ 12 0	9	Hutkhand... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103		10	Hegapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
104		11	Kalsur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
105	Maximum. Dry-crop ... Rs. 0 10 Rice ... „ 4 8 Garden... ... „ 12 0	12	Idágundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106		13	Komadi	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
107		14	Lingadhyl... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108		15	Sawagadeh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109		16	Bilgeri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110		17	Dewargadeh ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
111		18	Holemadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112		19	Jogadmani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	Maximum. Dry-crop ... Rs. 0 8 Rice ... „ 4 0 Garden ... „ 12 0	20	Chimanhali ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
114		21	Telangeri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115		22	Wujarhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116		23	Hongadeh... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
117		24	Kodalgade ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.
			Total ..	93,428	363	4,128	1,075	3	593	838

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Half Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.										
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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7,506	13,285	1,500	...	...	5,855	85	...	85	4,357	1,136	...	76·9

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 410 of 20th April 1878.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.		A.	A.
118	Maximum. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 14 0 Rice ... „ 5 0	1	Sahasrahali ...	8,978	7	302	121	...	36	29
119		2	Balgimane ...	1,135	36	71	16	...	...	...
120		3	Hitlakargade ...	1,616	32	162	29	..	1	59
121		4	Tatgar	1,490	23	129	8	..	1	...
122	Maximum. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 12 0 Rice ... „ 4 8	5	Somanhali ...	7,198	...	101	33	...	12	5
123	Maximum. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 10 0 Rice ... „ 4 8	6	Hastkargadeh ...	358	7	16	11	...	...	22
124		7	Hukli	838	3	65	5	..	...	7
125		8	Gotguli	1,065	1	43	3	...	...	...
126		9	Bargade	668	27	36	16	...	...	44
127		10	Dongar	1,866	52	143	18	...	...	...
128		11	Magod	4,646	19	165	23	...	...	25
129		12	Balekani	966	14	166	15	...	3	9
130		13	Hutakmané ...	1,083	16	93	21	...	...	31
131		14	Angod	5,885	75	406	74	...	2	58
132	Maximum. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 8 0 Rice ... „ 4 0	15	Joglepal	140	5	11	5	...	...	...
133		16	Ambegaon ...	2,245	22	41	4	...	...	...
			Total ...	40,177	339	1,850	402	..	55	289

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.										
403	910	119	101	388	489	13	...	13	181	28	33	...
490	729	...	24	57	81	...	...	...	72	12	10	...
630	902	30	79	341	420	...	2	2	278	43	39	...
479	519	5	34	148	182	...	...	...	132	23	...	...
133	247	25	38	186	224	...	..	...	106	25	23	...
120	111	6	8	27	35	...	...	...	28	5	3	...
126	219	2	26	60	86	...	...	...	81	20	13	...
67	108	...	6	11	17	...	...	...	12	1	3	...
335	481	14	23	35	58	...	...	...	57	10	10	...
741	1,186	...	48	142	190	...	...	...	180	24	32	...
448	678	9	51	122	173	...	...	...	163	32	24	...
292	401	11	30	105	135	...	...	...	110	16	14	...
344	470	9	38	153	191	...	...	...	162	26	19	...
1,691	1,768	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	...	...
80	90	...	6	38	44	...	...	...	16	3	3	...
106	352	...	28	105	133	...	...	...	84	10	14	...
6,485	9,171	254	540	1,918	2,458	...	...	...	2,193	278	240	41·4

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's Report No. 341 of 13th April 1880.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
134	Maximum rate. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 14 Rice ... ,, 5 0	1	Kondemani ...	300	...	15	13	...	...	...
135		2	Sabgeri	607	4	81	21	...	3	...
136		3	Sigepal	70	3	7	...	...	...	...
137	Maximum rate. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 12 Rice ... ,, 4 8	4	Kanigeri Khangade.	4,660	0½	41	34	...	...	36½
138		5	Kowdikeri ...	372	13	31	4	...	...	7
139		6	Gopadmani ...	288	5	29	13	...	...	13
140	Maximum rate. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 10 Rice ... ,, 4 8	7	Analgar	188	11	18	27	...	...	47
141		8	Belkhand	1,179	20	71	10	...	...	4
142		9	Gharwas	162	9	27	6	...	..	...
143		10	Lalguli	12,477	4	191	8	...	1	34
144	Maximum rate. Dry-crop... Rs. 0 8 Rice ... ,, 4 0	11	Balgar	3,219	113	184	49	...	1	38
145		12	Nagarkan... ...	3,556	28	47	2	...	4	14
146		13	Hiriyal	1,470	45	105	37	...	...	23
147		14	Bisgod	1,360	73	133	26	...	4	31
148		15	Deholi	2,509	53	118	31	...	...	19
149		16	Arabyle	8,256	86	270	43	...	22	52
			Total of all Classes.	40,673	467½	1,368	*324	..	35	318½

* Represents the past collections in lump for 8 villages of the Honali Matt for which separate

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or decrease per cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.										
	59	...	6	5	11	...	...	...	5	2	3	
	321	9	41	82	123	...	.	.	61	17	18	
	49	...	5	24	29	...	...	...	10	3	..	
	130	17	11	34	45	.	...	...	23	4	6	
*466	1,758											277·0
	293	3	25	101	126	...	...	...	117	16	13	
66	123	4	4	8	12	..	...		25	7	2	86·4
	221	24	8	34	42	...	...	...	36	6	4	
	460	2	35	101	136	...	...	..	110	15	18	
	225	...	22	45	67	..	...	...	43	5	10	
262	480	13	66	174	240	..	...	...	191	46	30	83·2
952	1,930	10	100	289	389	...	..	...	199	32	47	102·7
243	410	9	29	93	122	...	...	...	42	5	14	68·7
497	830	6	45	139	184	...	...	...	71	11	24	67·0
726	225	16	62	169	231	...	...	...	99	16	31	68·7
444	925	4	43	138	181	...	...	...	83	13	25	108·3
484	1,159	50	90	139	229	...	...	...	173	38	37	139·5
4,140	8,840	167	592	1,575	2,167	...	...	...	1,288	236	282	113·5

*Detail of old collections is not available Gopadmuni is a separate village

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 266 of 23rd March 1881.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
150	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ... Rs. 0 12 Rice ... „ 4 8	1	Malalgaum ...	1,939	11	53	24	...	...	45
151		2	Jogadmaneh of Samonhalli ...	1,130	...	...	...	...	6	...
152	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ... Rs. 0 10 Rice ... „ 4 8	3	Hunsungadeh ...	1,462	16	83	17	...	...	24
153		4	Geral	1,384	29	154	20	...	3	...
154		5	Sulgar	535	12	38	13	...	...	16
155		6	Nandwallee ...	1,303	33	90	37	...	...	1
156		7	Hulgan	986	16	42	23	2	4	2
157	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ... Rs. 0 8 Rice ... „ 4 0	8	Katgeh	5,560	86	159	64	...	3	33
158		9	Targar	675	57	34	20	...	...	...
159		10	Bigar	621	32	62	6	...	...	1
160		11	Buginkateh ...	629	34	38	11	...	...	...
161		12	Chikumanch ...	460	...	16	1	...	...	...
162		13	Gulapur	1,632	...	65	7	...	...	...
163		14	Dubguli	477	13	20	16	...	...	1
164		15	Kodusli	706	110	68	37	2	...	2
165		16	Burbuli	1,505	155	87	58	...	...	5
166	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ... Rs. 0 8 Rice ... „ 3 8	17	Bareh	7,302	82	268	53	1	24	3
167		18	Mavinmaneh ...	14,287	132	485	189	...	8	3
168		19	Murhali	3,593	2	38	3	...	2	...
169		20	Kanur	1,278	4	60	13	...	...	6
170		21	Benadguleh ...	928	34	44	9	...	2	1
			Total ...	48,392	858	1,904	621	5	52	143

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.										
199	278	13	26	125	151	...	...	...	91	19	13	39·7
...	...	13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
299	361	7	22	101	123	...	...	...	118	28	12	20·7
328	674	8	78	184	262	...	...	...	188	44	41	105·
172	231	2	21	126	147	...	...	...	62	14	...	34·3
548	637	...	42	193	235	...	...	...	158	20	17	1·62
264	316	31	17	69	86	...	...	...	62	10	9	19·7
804	1,015	14	79	331	410	...	...	...	251	59	34	26·2
295	527	...	21	67	88	...	..	...	88	18	12	78·6
230	473	...	51	113	164	...	...	...	81	45	22	105·6
221	400	...	21	123	144	...	...	...	55	22	11	81·
9	24	...	4	13	17	...	...	...	12	2	...	166·7
21	97	...	18	38	56	...	...	..	21	4	...	391·9
78	135	...	8	22	30	...	...	...	12	2	...	73·1
740	916	13	38	109	147	...	...	...	146	28	20	23·8
988	1,405	1	81	202	283	...	...	...	235	47	39	42·2
958	1,297	36	118	593	711	...	...	...	540	143	9	35·3
1,277	2,093	9	No complete records.			...	...	...	...	...	...	63·9
27	82	1	14	87	101	...	...	...	184	39	7	303·
69	128	2	8	36	44	...	...	...	46	15	4	85·5
263	382	5	35	130	165	...	...	...	164	34	40	45·2
7,790	11,471	155	702	2,262	3,364	...	..	.	2,514	593	290	47·2

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 326 of 18th April 1881.

General Number.	Rates.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts. Cultivated. Garden.	Cultivated. Rice.	Cultivated. Dry-crop.	Waste. Garden.	Waste. Rice.	Waste. Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
171	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ...Rs. 0 10 Rice ... „ 4 8	1	Chundguli ..	8,182	39	455	234	...	3	14
172	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ...Rs. 0 8 Rice ... „ 4 0	2	Hegumbli ...	7,476	44	226	49	...	...	5
173	Maximum rate. Dry-crop ...Rs. 0 8 Rice ... „ 3 8	3	Kalchi	6,099	375	195	180	...	...	18
			Total ...	21,757	458	876	463	...	3	37
			Grand Total ...	381,792	...	...	...	...	...	...

List of Notifications issued by Government guaranteeing the period of

For villages Nos. 1 to 73 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 30 years, March 1875,

Do. Nos. 74 to 93 do. do. for 27 years, March 1875,

Do. Nos. 94 to 117 do. do. for 25 years March 1875,

Do. Nos. 118 to 173 do. do. for 15 years, December 1881,

Past Collections on cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Rs.										
928	1,472	10	156	777	933	5	...	5	508	115	77	+58·6
638	797	1	114	334	448	...	...	...	243	35	23	+24·9
1,488	3,596	3	144	630	774	...	...	...	880	145	58	+141·6
3,054	5,865	14	414	1,741	2,155	5	...	5	1,631	295	158	+92·
57,716	91,869	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+59·

Survey Settlement introduced into the villages of the Yellápur Táluka.

viz., from 1866-67 to 1895-96 : *vide* notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 4th Part. I, page 186.
viz., from 1869-70 to 1895-96 do. do. do.
Part I, page 187.
viz., from 1871-72 to 1895-96 do. do. do.
Part I, page 187.
viz., 1881-82 to 1895-96. do. do. do. 8th
Part I, page 755.

Revenue Statement for 73 Villages, namely, No. 1 to 73 of the General Statement, situated in the Mundgod Máhal of the Yelláp̃ur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm.)			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quitrent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57	..	22,089	380	2,710	3,090	19,999									19,999	..
1857-58	..	23,421	603	2,497	3,100	20,321									20,321	..
1858-59	..	23,762	724	2,231	2,955	20,807									20,807	..
1859-60	..	23,965	546	1,957	2,503	21,462									21,462	..
1860-61	..	23,992	302	1,929	2,231	21,761									21,761	..
1861-62	..	24,988	588	1,664	2,252	22,716				No data available					22,716	..
1862-63	..	25,618	342	1,404	1,746	23,872									23,872	..
1863-64	..	25,633	40	2,972	3,012	22,621									22,621	..
1864-65	..	25,633	3	2,937	2,940	22,693									22,693	..
1865-66	..	25,862	28	3,023	3,051	22,811									22,811	..
1866-67	24,806	38,085	..	..	..	38,085	5,017	3,293	..	4	11	..	29,827	41,389	38,085	..
1867-68	25,860	38,570	10	..	10	38,560	3,933	2,786	756	9	16	5	29,802	41,372	39,321	232
1868-69	24,572	36,735	30	..	30	36,705	5,252	4,665	548	4	9	..	29,828	41,409	37,253	980
1869-70	23,281	35,005	..	..	..	35,005	6,546	6,396	584	4	8	..	29,831	41,409	35,589	..
1870-71	22,903	34,434	..	..	..	34,434	6,879	6,960	1,220	4	9	..	29,786	41,403	35,654	1,370
1871-72	22,832	34,288	..	..	..	34,288	6,980	7,106	917	4	9	..	29,816	41,403	35,205	5,190
1872-73	21,765	32,859	..	..	..	32,859	8,048	8,585	808	4	9	..	29,817	41,403	33,667	15
1873-74	21,367	32,300	..	..	..	32,300	8,447	9,094	771	4	9	..	29,818	41,403	33,071	561
1874-75	21,474	32,309	..	..	..	32,309	8,339	9,085	787	4	9	..	29,817	41,403	33,076	18
1875-76	21,676	32,574	..	..	..	32,574	8,013	8,766	806	4	9	..	29,793	41,349	33,370	..
1876-77	21,631	32,430	..	..	..	32,430	8,165	8,911	953	4	9	..	29,800	41,350	33,383	18
1877-78	21,959	32,848	..	..	..	32,848	7,834	8,492	833	4	9	..	29,797	41,349	33,681	88
1878-79	21,765	32,762	..	..	..	32,762	8,028	8,578	931	4	9	..	29,797	41,349	33,693	49
1879-80	21,662	32,581	..	..	..	32,581	8,130	8,759	939	4	9	..	29,796	41,349	33,520	138
1880-81	21,655	32,653	..	30	30	32,623	8,137	8,687	492	4	9	..	29,796	41,349	33,115	..
1881-82	21,586	32,594	..	..	..	32,594	4,506	4,605	724	4	9	..	26,096	37,208	33,318	..
1882-83	21,702	32,767	..	..	..	32,767	4,390	4,432	434	4	9	..	26,096	37,208	33,201	..
1883-84	22,306	33,445	..	..	..	33,445	3,772	2,638	569	4	9	..	26,081	36,092	34,014	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 20 Villages, namely, No. 74 to 93 of the General Statement, situated in the Mundgod Mahál of the Yellápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1869-70. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm)			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions. Permanent.	Remissions. Casual.	Remissions. Total.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12	Collections Total of Columns, 7, 10 and 13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60	..	5,452	424	..	424	5,073									5,073	..
1860-61	..	5,452	330	..	330	5,169									5,169	..
1861-62	..	5,528	270	..	270	5,292									5,292	..
1862-63	..	5,553	229	6	235	5,371			No data available.						5,371	..
1863-64	..	5,560	214	48	262	5,330									5,330	..
1864-65	..	5,560	221	133	354	5,254									5,254	..
1865-66	..	5,560	221	134	355	5,253	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	5,287	..
1866-67	..	5,558	212	134	346	5,284	..	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	5,367	..
1867-68	..	5,558	212	134	346	5,293	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	5,378	..
1868-69	..	5,558	342	134	476	5,149	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	5,236	..
1869-70	..	3,430	5,880	..	..	..	5,880	978	771	..	..	..	..	4,408	6,651	5,880	..
1870-71	..	3,805	6,085	..	..	..	6,085	622	560	54	..	..	..	4,427	6,645	6,139	172
1871-72	..	3,820	6,103	..	..	..	6,103	577	542	77	..	..	..	4,397	6,645	6,180	88
1872-73	..	3,744	6,001	..	..	..	6,001	653	644	79	..	..	..	4,397	6,645	6,080	21
1873-74	..	3,730	5,979	..	..	..	5,979	666	666	86	..	..	..	4,396	6,645	6,066	..
1874-75	..	3,733	5,981	..	..	..	5,981	663	664	115	..	..	..	4,396	6,645	6,096	..
1875-76	..	3,810	6,045	..	..	..	6,045	586	600	106	..	..	..	4,396	6,645	6,151	..
1876-77	..	3,891	6,136	..	..	..	6,136	505	509	71	..	..	..	4,396	6,645	6,207	..
1877-78	..	3,849	6,074	..	20	20	6,054	545	570	66	..	..	..	4,394	6,644	6,120	14
1878-79	..	3,836	6,040	..	..	..	6,040	558	604	72	..	..	..	4,394	6,644	6,112	..
1879-80	..	3,718	5,897	..	..	..	5,897	676	747	80	..	..	..	4,394	6,644	5,977	..
1880-81	..	3,739	5,972	..	..	..	5,972	657	673	29	..	..	..	4,396	6,645	6,001	..
1881-82	..	3,736	5,975	..	..	..	5,975	250	209	58	..	..	..	3,986	6,184	6,033	..
1882-83	..	3,715	5,919	..	..	..	5,919	271	265	63	..	..	..	3,986	6,184	5,982	..
1883-84	..	3,724	5,942	..	..	..	5,942	262	242	76	..	..	..	3,986	6,184	6,018	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 24 Villages, namely, No. 94 to 117 of the General Statement, situated in the Yelláp̃ur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1871-72. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	4,580	9,051	494	764	1,258	7,793									7,393	..
1863-64	4,652	9,074	509	867	1,376	7,698									7,698	
1864-65	4,607	9,080	625	751	1,376	7,704									7,704	..
1865-66	4,607	9,210	801	696	1,497	7,713									7,713	
1866-67	4,689	9,233	560	946	1,506	7,727				No data available					7,727	.
1867-68	4,692	9,238	570	947	1,517	7,721									7,721	..
1868-69	4,694	9,238	553	1,164	1,717	7,521									7,521	..
1869-70	4,694	9,236	547	1,183	1,730	7,506									7,506	.
1870-71	4,694	9,236	547	1,183	1,730	7,506									7,506	.
1871-72	5,664	14,204	..	6,905	6,905	7,299	1,414	1,501	..	3	10	..	7,081	15,715	7,299	..
1872-73	5,603	14,103	..	..	..	14,103	1,473	1,601	223	3	10	..	7,079	15,714	14,326	50
1873-74	5,509	14,003	..	..	.	14,003	1,240	1,251	412	3	10	..	6,752	15,264	14,415	7
1874-75	5,484	14,111	..	7	7	14,104	1,170	1,163	342	3	10	..	6,757	15,284	14,446	
1875-76	5,656	14,194	..	21	21	14,173	1,081	1,073	250	3	10	.	6,740	15,277	14,423	.
1876-77	5,580	14,024	..	.	..	14,024	1,157	1,243	386	3	10	..	6,740	15,277	14,410	..
1877-78	5,636	14,115	..	..	..	14,115	1,168	1,265	292	3	10	..	6,807	15,390	14,407	..
1878-79	5,562	13,986	..	..	..	13,986	1,515	1,718	215	3	10	..	7,080	15,714	14,201	
1879-80	5,524	13,903	..	..	..	13,903	1,551	1,800	248	3	10	..	7,078	15,713	14,151	115
1880-81	5,388	13,657	..	..	..	13,657	1,400	1,711	116	3	10	.	6,791	15,378	13,773	
1881-82	5,290	13,510	..	..	..	13,510	1,498	1,858	422	3	10	..	6,791	15,378	13,932	..
1882-83	5,280	13,509	..	76	76	13,433	1,508	1,859	37	3	10	..	6,791	15,378	13,470	..
1883-84	5,214	13,369	..	94	94	13,275	1,585	2,014	225	3	10	..	6,802	15,393	13,500	

T. H. STEWART.
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

Revenue Statement for 16 Villages, namely, No. 118 to 133 of the General Statement, situated in the Yellápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1877-78. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially, (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions. Permanent.	Remissions. Casual.	Remissions. Total.	Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1867-68	2,072	7,915	1,125	623	1,748	6,167									6,167	..
1868-69	2,072	7,915	1,241	477	1,718	6,197									6,197	..
1869-70	2,072	7,915	1,239	451	1,690	6,225									6,225	..
1870-71	2,072	7,915	1,337	..	1,337	6,578									6,578	..
1871-72	2,055	7,811	1,345	..	1,345	6,466	..	..	..	No data available.		..	..	..	6,466	..
1872-73	2,055	7,811	1,343	..	1,343	6,468									6,468	..
1873-74	2,055	7,811	1,348	..	1,348	6,463									6,463	..
1874-75	2,055	7,811	1,348	..	1,348	6,463									6,463	..
1875-76	2,055	7,315	1,321	..	1,321	6,494									6,494	..
1876-77	2,055	7,811	1,326	..	1,326	6,485									6,485	..
1877-78	2,596	9,665	..	..	..	9,665	377	296	..	..	..	..	2,973	9,961	9,665	..
1878-79	2,615	9,672	..	..	..	9,672	381	304	1	..	..	..	2,996	9,976	9,733	..
1879-80	2,614	9,668	..	..	..	9,668	382	339	88	..	..	..	2,996	10,007	9,756	..
1880-81	2,614	9,623	..	..	..	9,623	385	390	71	..	..	..	2,999	10,013	9,694	..
1881-82	2,598	9,579	..	..	..	9,579	400	434	208	..	..	..	2,998	10,013	9,787	..
1882-83	2,559	9,460	..	50	50	9,410	439	532	14	..	..	..	2,998	9,992	9,424	..
1883-84	2,558	9,479	..	25	25	9,454	453	536	108	..	..	..	3,011	10,015	9,562	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 16 Villages, namely, No. 134 to 149 of the General Statement, situated in the Yellápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	1,483	4,757	425	170	595	4,162									4,162	.
1870-71	1,483	4,755	609	..	609	4,146									4,146	..
1871-72	1,483	4,755	604	..	604	4,151									4,151	..
1872-73	1,483	4,755	604	..	604	4,151									4,151	..
1873-74	1,483	4,755	624	..	624	4,131									4,131	..
1874-75	1,483	4,755	623	..	623	4,132	..	..	..	No data	available.	..	..	..	4,132	..
1875-76	1,483	4,755	611	..	611	4,144									4,144	..
1876-77	1,483	4,766	622	..	622	4,144									4,144	..
1877-78	1,483	4,755	609	..	609	4,146									4,146	..
1878-79	1,483	4,756	616	.	616	4,140									4,140	.
1879-80	2,127	8,943	..	4,717	4,717	4,226	400	181	..	..	..	..	2,527	9,124	4,226	..
1880-81	2,115	8,908	..	2,104	2,104	6,804	412	215	46	..	..	..	2,527	9,123	6,850	..
1881-82	2,092	8,869	..	1,026	1,026	7,843	435	254	180	..	..	..	2,527	9,123	8,023	..
1882-83	2,039	8,605	..	..	..	8,605	488	518	1	..	..	..	2,527	9,123	8,606	..
1883-84	2,042	8,569	..	18	18	8,551	485	510	85	..	..	..	2,527	9,079	5,636	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 24 Villages, namely, No. 150 to 173 of the General Statement, situated in the Yellápur Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1880-81. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially, Ina'm.			Total Land, Government, Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1871-72	3,254	11,939	1,219	..	1,249	10,690									10,690	..
1872-73	3,254	11,939	1,231	..	1,231	10,708									10,708	..
1873-74	3,254	11,939	1,096	..	1,096	10,843									10,843	..
1874-75	3,264	11,939	1,060	..	1,060	10,879									10,879	..
1875-76	3,254	11,942	1,061	..	1,061	10,881	..	..	..	No data available.		..	..	..	10,881	..
1876-77	3,276	11,951	1,059	..	1,059	10,892									10,892	..
1877-78	3,276	11,917	1,044	..	1,044	10,873									10,873	..
1878-79	3,235	11,845	1,048	..	1,048	10,797									10,797	..
1879-80	3,235	11,475	631	..	631	10,844									10,844	..
1880-81	5,092	17,433	..	7,013	7,013	10,460	381	197	101	..	..	..	5,473	17,670	10,561	..
1881-82	5,083	17,433	..	2,946	2,946	14,487	390	237	330	..	..	..	5,473	17,670	14,817	..
1882-83	5,064	17,285	..	1,428	1,428	15,857	409	365	44	..	..	..	5,473	17,650	15,901	
1883-84	5,052	17,263	..	..	..	17,263	451	387	183	..	..	..	5,473	17,650	17,446	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

General Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts Ploughs, Houses, Villages of the Supa Táluka

Reported on in S. M. C. Survey Superintendent's No. 442 of 31st December 1864.

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's Report No. 124 dated 19th May 1866.

General Numbers.	Class	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts. Cultivated. Garden.	Cultivated. Rice.	Cultivated. Dry crop.	Waste. Garden.	Waste. Rice.	Waste. Dry crop.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
1		1	Mundki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2		2	Homanhuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3		3	Dusangeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4		4	Satenhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5		5	Hunaswad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6		6	Mutulmari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7		7	Terezaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8		8	Mangalwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Maximum—	9	Bidaroli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Rs. a.	10	Hawagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dry-crop rate 0 14	11	Kalsapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Rice rate .. 5 8	12	Kerwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13		13	Magwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14		14	Budrukh Kenchanhall ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15		15	Tatwani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16		16	Bhanasgera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17		17	Arlwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18		18	Malwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19		19	Pala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20		20	Antroli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	27,006	..	8,272	7,055	..	..	1,374
21		1	Chanapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22		2	Gutigera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Maximum—	3	Chatranal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Rs. a.	4	Badikop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Dry-crop rate 1 0	5	Halihal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rice rate .. 6 0	6	Gudapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27		7	Timapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28		8	Hulati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29		9	Amankop	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
30		10	Jogankop	..	..	..	..	.	..	..
31	*Second Class.*	11	Haravali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32		12	Modalgera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Maximum—	13	Baloga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Rs. a.	14	Kurigada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Dry-crop rate 0 14	15	Yedoga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Rice rate .. 5 8	16	Aloli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37		17	Chibalgera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38		18	Kumbharkop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39		19	Kesaroli	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
40		20	Jawali	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
41		21	Satmani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42		22	Hulsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43		23	Khamdali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44		24	Malawadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	*Third Class.*	25	Niralga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46		26	Ajgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Maximum—	27	Alur	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
48	Rs. a.	28	Bada Sirgur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Dry-crop rate 0 14	29	Kansirda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Rice rate .. 5 0	30	Phansoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51		31	Rámápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		32	Ambadage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		33	Agsalkata	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
54		34	Sidápur	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
55		35	Domgera	..	.	..	..	..	..	
56		36	Kyatangera	..	..	..		.	..	

Population, and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the undermentioned of the Kánara Collectorate.

Past Collections of cultivated Land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 124 dated 10th May 1866.

General Number.	Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts. Cultivated. Garden.	Cultivated. Rice.	Cultivated. Dry-crop.	Waste. Garden.	Waste. Rice.	Waste. Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
57		37	Kerwár	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58		38	Handli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Maximum—	39	Dodali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Rs. a.	40	Kulgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Dry-crop rate 0 14	41	Vitnal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Rice rate .. 4 8	42	Amberwádi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63		43	Kumbharkop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64		44	Gobral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	46,830	..	..	..	..	..	..
65		1	Sambráni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Maximum—	2	Madanali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Rs. a.	3	Belwati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Dry-crop rate. 0 14	4	Ugingera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Rice rate .. 5 8	5	Gulibali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70		6	Gulibyl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71		7	Teginhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72		8	Basawali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73		9	Dongrikop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74		10	Guladkop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75		11	Gadiyal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76		12	Janage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77		13	Kawalwád	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78		14	Khurd Kenchanhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79		15	Mugadkop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80		16	Mundwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81		17	Nagshettikop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82		18	Murkwad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83		19	Nandigude	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84		20	Hampiholi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85		21	Bukankop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Maximum—	22	Nilwani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Rs. a.	23	Adki Hosur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Dry-crop rate. 0 14	24	Tatigera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Rice rate .. 5 0	25	Jatgeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90		26	Kalgankop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91		27	Gundli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92		28	Ajminhall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93		29	Pur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94		30	Tipangera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95		31	Naranhalf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96		32	Karalkata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97		33	Arshangera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98		34	Kalginhati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99		35	Chignikop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100		36	Chota Kansirda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101		37	Gadigera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102		38	Dodkop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103		39	Hosur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104		40	Gardoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105		41	Tatigera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	55,328	..	..	..	..	..	..

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 814 of 14th November 1867.

106		1	Amgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107		2	Don-Sirgur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Maximum—	3	Balshettikop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Rs. a.	4	Vincholi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Dry-crop rate. 0 14	5	Kegdal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Rice rate .. 4 8	6	Bamanhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112		7	Kawaleh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113		8	Sanmageh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114		9	Guti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115		10	Jamgeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116		11	Harnod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Past Collections of cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
9,303	18,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102·5
11,989	23,026	1,162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92·

Reported on in Survey Commissioner's No. 814 of 14th November 1867.

General Number.	Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
					Cultivated.			Waste.		
					Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
117		12	Malawadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118		13	Karyampoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119		14	Adigera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Maximum rate—	15	Bhagwati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Rs. a.	16	Singatgera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Dry-crop .. 0 14	17	Kalbhávi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Rice 4 8	18	Hosur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124		19	Raipatam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125		20	Mainal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126		21	Sirugur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	8,255	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Maximum—	1	Mavinkop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Rs. a.	2	Bogur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Dry-crop rate 0 14	3	Kesarodgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Rice rate .. 5 8	4	Ajgarni	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
131	Maximum—	5	Chimanhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rs. a.									
	Dry-crop rate. 0 14									
132	Rice rate .. 4 8	6	Vibhutmal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Maximum—	7	Ambgeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rs. a.									
	Dry-crop rate 0 12									
134	Rice rate .. 4 0	8	Siroli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135		9	Puseli	..	..	..	..			
136		10	Bamanwadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137		11	Singargaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138		12	Velipkumbeli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139		13	Durgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140		14	Kundalgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141		15	Amshet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142		16	Kumral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143		17	Timoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Maximum—	18	Hereghali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Rs. a.	19	Usawade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Dry-crop rate 0 12	20	Kasarwade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Rice rate 4 8	21	Malambeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Garden rate.. 4 0	22	Kurandi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149		23	Wyjgaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150		24	Merasi Kumbeli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151		25	Jazalbet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152		26	Awarde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153		27	Kondapeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154		28	Kanadeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155		29	Donshet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156		30	Kalde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157		31	Mahalunge	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158		32	Borigali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159		33	Chapholi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160		34	Wadeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161		35	Assu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Maximum—	36	Paiswádi Pirighali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Rs. a.	37	Bori	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Dry-crop rate 0 10	38	Shindoli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Rice rate .. 4 8	39	Kambreh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Garden rate.. 4 0	40	Warandeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167		41	Chandwáde Chapkini ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168		42	Durg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169		43	Veni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170		44	Kasurleh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171		45	Virkhol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 154 of 3rd February 1872.

Past Collections of cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1,177	1,740	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47·8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

General Number.	Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts. Cultivated. Garden.	Cultivated. Rice.	Cultivated. Dry-crop.	Waste. Garden.	Waste. Rice.	Waste. Dry-crop.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
172		46	Anmod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173		47	Warliwadi Khaliwadi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174		48	Virjodeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175		49	Rangaruk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176		50	Karambel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Maximum—	51	Konshet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Rs. a.	52	Viliyadhabe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
179	Dry-crop rate. 0 8	53	Kungini	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180	Rice rate .. 4 0	54	Eveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
181		55	Paldeh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182		56	Watleh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183		57	Akite Dudegali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184		58	Medeh*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185		59	Tamsod	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
186		60	Atli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
187		61	Devali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188		62	Kalambuli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	149,960	14	4,700	1,514	..	488	886
189		1	Badgund	2,441	1	51	26	..	..	1
	Maximum— Rs. a.									
	Dry-crop .. 0 12									
	Rice 4 8									
190		2	Supa	168	1	20	9	..	..	18
191		3	Khodoli Bhamurdeh ..	2,614	3	248	37	..	11	48
192		4	Asangaon	1,713	1	153	44	..	2	34
193		5	Jamgali	300	..	32	1	..	..	3
194		6	Kukdali	1,247	3	110	21	..	..	9
195	Maximum rate—	7	Dongarwadi	1,874	1	151	26	..	..	8
196	Rs. a.	8	Virleh	1,360	1	57	9	..	..	24
197	Dry-crop .. 0 10	9	Pateh	1,259	2	53	11	..	..	7
198	Rice 4 8	10	Bandodeh	1,334	3	81	19	..	..	21
199		11	Shirgureh	1,334	4	77	40	..	..	16
200		12	Ninnur	1,018	1	95	55	..	5	20
201		13	Hatkamba Pisoseh ..	829	1	31	9	..	..	..
202		14	Adangaon Ghawaneh ..	576	..	41	2	..	..	17
	Maximum rate— Rs. a.									
203		15	Dongarwadi Kunung ..	5,164	..	148	35	..	7	1
204	Dry-crop .. 0 8	16	Kuweshi	5,005	..	148	29	..	10	10
205	Rice 4 0	17	Awedeh Phopalwadi ..	2,454	..	69	28	..	2	42
			Total ..	30,690	22	1,565	401	..	37	279
206	Maximum— Rs. a.	18	Nagari Pradhani	1,529	9	61	6	..	16	14
	Dry-crop .. 0 12									
	Rice 4 8									
207		19	Shirgureh Titwali ..	2,740	..	83	16	..	..	..
208	Maximum— Rs. a.	20	Kewarleh	1,321	7	154	21	4	2	67
209	Dry-crop rate. 0 10	21	Hatkamba	3,580	..	221	64	..	1	8
210	Rice do 4 8	22	Virnoli Ambardeh ..	660	..	24	6	..	..	4
211		23	Jaida Adoli	287	..	23	20	..	..	5
			Total ..	10,117	16	566	133	4	19	98
			Grand Total ..	40,907	38	2,131	534	4	56	377

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 154 of 3rd February 1872.

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 451 of 6th May 1880.

No detailed report: see paragraph 13 of the Survey Commissioner's report No. 461 of 8th May 1880.

* NOTE.—Of the 62 villages, No. 6, Vibhutmal, is unculturable waste; Village No. 58

Past Collections of cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5,765	9,654	1,048	..	..	2,892	..	..	22	4,916	1,013	..	67·4
70	104	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
30	51	6	22	68	90	..	..	..	80	18	7	....
..	619	89	89	136	225	1	..	1	265	66	41	....
..	384	18	59	126	185	..	..	..	139	32	26	....
..	76	1	4	12	16	..	..	..	24	6	2	....
..	291	3	42	83	125	..	..	..	126	21	21	....
..	347	3	67	152	219	..	..	..	155	46	34	....
..	127	6	17	32	49	..	..	..	92	10	8	....
..	123	2	23	54	77	..	..	..	51	8	12	....
.	223	5	19	35	54	..	.	..	47	8	9	....
.	167	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	241	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		....
	58	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	....
..	87	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Included in No. 7.	326	12	54	82	136	..	..	..	106	19	27	....
170	246	12	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	....
132	145	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
402	3,645	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Included in Nagari.	130	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Included in Shirgaon	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No data.	370	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
843	425	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Included in Virnoli.	58	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
Included in Jaida.	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
843	1,233	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	....
1,245	4,878	203	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	.

Medeh, and No. 59, Tamsod, are absorbed in Village No. 57, Akite Dudegali.

Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's No. 461 of 31st May 1881.

Accompaniment to S. M. Country Survey Superintendent's No. 229 of 10th March 1884.

General Number.	Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts. Cultivated. Garden.	Cultivated. Rice.	Cultivated. Dry-crop.	Waste. Garden.	Waste. Rice.	Waste. Dry-crop.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				A,	A.	A.	A.	A.	A	A.
212	Maximum rate— Rs. a. Dry-crop .. 0 12 Rice 4 8	1	Birampali of Khodli ..	6,356	3	169	36	..	58	15
213		2	Khodli	4,081	18	396	138	..	9	72
214		3	Sangveh of Khodli ..	3,274	10	169	95	..	11	28
215		4	Ambeli	6,236	15	674	290	..	10	123
216		5	Chapoli	375	..	48	5	2	..	28
217		6	Gavegali	6,562	3	273	71	..	7	93
218		7	Nagari	2,519	3	153	43	..	7	28
219		8	Kalamkhand	5,020	1	32	7	..	8	..
220		9	Joida	4,858	4	469	71	..	..	237
221		10	Bapheli	1,072	.	82	11	..	..	11
222		11	Chapkhand	635	..	50	8	..	..	4
223		12	Aurli..	3,200	1	73	24	..	..	24
224	Maximum rate—	13	Deoli of Kateli	616	..	38	7	..	..	6
225	Rs. a.	14	Birodeh	2,104	2	146	33	..	..	83
226	Dry-crop 0 10	15	Nagodeh	694	1	229	65	..	..	14
227	Rice 4 8	16	Shamjoida of Gangoda ..	834	..	81	..	..	1	36
228		17	Ghodshet	1,432	..	208	39	..	..	9
229		18	Virnoli	4,821	..	226	24	..	27	52
230		19	Panjeli	3,970	1	292	84	..	..	..
231		20	Phanakhand of Teroli ..	205	..	17	9	..	6	1
232		21	Chapoli	6,495	18	577	95	..	2	53
233		22	Kukreh Kudwade.. ..	2,318	..	87	23	..	..	23
234		23	Kateli	1,340	..	53	5	..	..	15
235		24	Hudseh	4,179	7	153	29	..	3	13
236		25	Maisodeh of Hatkamba ..	597	..	31	5	..	..	..
	Maximum rate— Rs. a.									
237	Dry-crop .. 0 8	26	Sulawali	3,418	..	55	9	..	9	21
238	Rice 4 0	27	Digi Bondeli	3,629	..	78	11	..	26	..
			Total ..	81,140	87	4,859	1,237	2	184	989
		1	Kumbharkop	1,914	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Villages having only unoccupied unassessed land mostly forest.	2	Bhimanhali	2,112	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	Malawari	3,324	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	Tirkur Bassápur	456	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5	Machyápur .. .	4,270	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total ..	93,216	..	..	..	..	..	..
239		1	Karanjoida..	16,352	35	680	131	3	13	35
240		2	Gund	7,090	8	94	29	..	2	3
241		3	Kalsai	7,566	39	419	143	..	..	67
242		4	Kotali	4,322	16	318	62	..	8	33
243		5	Ulwi	2,345	7	88	52	..	1	30
244		6	Sivpur	961	18	66	21	..	..	..
245		7	Yernukh	5,451	55	150	44	..	..	..
246	Maximum rate—	8	Gangod	6,739	34	357	144	..	..	57
247	Rs. a.	9	Hebal	2,560	29	13	17	..	..	2
248	Dry-crop .. 0 10 Rice 4 8	10	Majre Deriya of the Village Kotali.	2,019	3	81	12	..	..	4
249	Garden .. 14 0	11	Majre Netrigi of the Village Gund.	1,375	10	9	9	..	..	..
250		12	Chapher	3,161	11	10	18	..	..	1
251		13	Kariadi	1,825	24	73	33	..	1	2
252		14	Chinch Khand	308	10	21	9	..	..	..
253		15	Kumbheli	1,998	3	33	11	1	..	..
254		16	Majre Tinekhand of the Village of Kumbheli.	229	1	51	8	..	..	7
255		17	Wadkal	2,414	9	11	10	..	2	1

Past Collections of cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hall Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
	382	83	101	216	317	..	..	..	128	44	48	
3,363	3,962											+ 17·8
	975	245 32	108	347	455	..	..	..	359	97	34	
	433	31	34	96	130	..	..	..	199	55	19	
	1,503	44	..	..	..	Data incomplete.		..	..	..	..	
	50	10	12	15	27	..	..	..	14	3	..	
	610	36	207	445	652	2	..	2	374	119	84	
393	413 342	36 23	37	117	154	..	..	..	116	34	8	
	71	13	13	39	52	..	..	..	14	6	6	+ 5·1
	882	69	203	632	835	2	..	2	690	149	90	
1,067	1,172 180	74 4	2	15	17	..	..	..	21	10	1	+ 9·8
	110	.1	34	62	96	..	..	..	52	19	..	
95	160	4	28	67	95	..	..	..	62	22	7	+ 68·4
	66	2	21	35	56	..	..	..	39	15	10	
1,356	857 341	22 16	60	157	217	2	..	2	200	62	34	Incomplete.
	450	4	80	272	352	..	..	..	265	48	44	
1,119	497 145	15 12	20	74	94	..	..	..	54	11	..	Do.
	352	3	77	155	232	..	..	..	102	29	36	
620	479	40	67	202	269	..	..	..	216	75	27	— 22·7
575	563	..	184	472	653	..	..	..	433	86	75	— 2·1
278	36	10	2	20	22	..	..	..	15	6	1	Incomplete.
	1,259	15	..	..	..	Data incomplete.						
1,089	1,537 186	24 6	35	124	159	..	..	..	103	19	12	+ 41·1
	92	3	14	55	69	..	..	..	81	6	7	
234	396	8	28	62	90	..	..	..	104	36	4	+ 69·2
	51	..	12	59	71	..	..	..	18	4	5	
339	255											Incomplete.
	87	40 10	21	39	60	..	..	..	68	9	10	
	117	30	38	181	219	..	..	..	146	26	16	
10,528	10,327	518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
1,265	1,557	49	188	643	831	..	..	..	764	106	78	23·1
189	318	5	20	73	93	..	..	..	80	27	7	68·3
179	1,076	24	173	507	680	6	..	6	544	72	68	124·6
401	696	28	55	269	324	..	..	..	324	60	30	73·6
159	209	12	41	74	115	..	..	..	145	32	16	31·4
110	305	..	22	32	54	..	..	..	55	18	7	177·3
497	359	..	78	223	301	..	..	..	269	57	33	93·0
651	1,060	17	151	495	646	..	..	..	468	72	70	62·8
80	227	1	29	27	56	..	..	..	50	9	12	166·3
162	183	1	15	54	69	..	..	..	70	10	7	13·0
35	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	305·7
58	112	1	5	13	18	..	..	..	33	9	2	93·1
373	498	2	70	158	228	..	..	..	152	30	31	33·5
57	176	..	43	82	125	..	..	..	98	21	20	20·8
51	8	9	24	118	142	..	..	.	51	9	10	6·6
43	8	2	10	19	29	.	..	.	9	2	4	8·0
46	70	2	16	45	61	.	.		62	15	8	9·4

	General Number.	Class.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total Area.	By Survey Accounts.					
						Cultivated.			Waste.		
						Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.	Garden.	Rice.	Dry-crop.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Accompaniment to S. M. Country Survey Superintendent's No. 229 of 10th March 1884.	256	Maximum rates—	18	Ansi	20,964	19	279	95	..	18	25
	257	Rs. a.	19	Badpoli	4,847	17	94	10	..	1	..
	258	Dry-crop .. 0 8	20	Nigundi	6,744	11	99	13	..	1	11
	259	Rice 4 0	21	Nuzi	16,764	60	329	73	..	21	4
	260	Garden .. 8 0	22	Jhalawali	12,247	32	211	31	..	15	2
	261		23	Kundal	9,774	18	130	27	..	18	6
	262		24	Terali	8,455	2	110	18	..	26	17
				Total ..	146,638	461	3,715	1,020	4	128	307
Accompaniment to Survey Commissioner's Memo. No. 2464 of 21st December 1885.			1	Bhedasgade	604	12	14	19	..	..	..
		Maximum rates—	2	Shevali	5,253	42	143	39	..	..	..
		Rs. a.	3	Adangaon	3,009	1	155	63	..	8	24
	263	Dry-crop .. 0 10	4	Nandgadde	588	2	36	3	..	..	..
	264	Rice 4 8									
	265										
	266										
	267										
	268	Maximum rates—	5	Kodthali	2,611	18	32	22	..	..	5
	269	Rs. a.	6	Tulagori	1,753	..	50	12	..	..	..
	270	Dry-crop .. 0 8	7	Bidoli	12,596	21	173	38	..	2	18
	271	Rice 4 0	8	Ambeli	12,609	28	452	116	..	..	21
	272		9	Aswali of Dongarwáda ..	15,271	6	289	32	..	48	42
			10	Birkhol	8,497	102	168	77	4	4	12
				Total ..	62,831	232	1,512	421	4	62	122
				Grand Total ..	630,971	..	..	..	..	..	..

Past collections of cultivated land.	Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.		Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Increase or Decrease per Cent.
	On cultivated land.	On waste land.	Agricultural.	Other.	Total.	Small.	Large or Hali Bandi.	Total.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Re.										
164	559	31	120	815	935	..	..	..	580	103	63	240·9
87	237	1	52	249	301	..	..	..	296	47	14	172·4
110	230	4	34	326	360	..	..	..	204	45	17	109·1
366	775	35	106	636	742	..	..	..	607	143	49	111·7
294	543	28	84	378	462	..	..	..	223	51	32	84·7
270	321	35	38	297	335	..	..	..	281	45	19	18·9
220	211	33	43	162	205	..	..	..	153	24	19	4·1
6,166	10,640	320	1,417	5,695	7,112	6	..	6	5,591	1,011	616	72·6
117	184	..	19	54	73	..	..	..	39	6	10	+ 57·3
395	766	..	79	183	262	..	..	..	205	51	28	+ 93·9
265	378	27	51	145	196	..	..	..	98	26	11	+ 42·6
41	93	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	10	4	..	+ 126·8
135	184	1	18	78	96	..	..	..	50	11	9	+97
	82	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	8	4	2	
191	388	7	67	345	412	..	..	..	244	36	33	+ 102·1
469	904	6	122	516	638	..	..	..	504	109	44	+ 92·8
486	570	78	198	533	731	..	..	..	571	125	91	+ 17·3
409	1,164	37	109	264	373	..	..	..	267	55	37	+ 184·6
2,508	4,711	156	671	2,131	2,802	..	..	..	1,996	427	265	+ 87·8
61,087	107,259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+ 75·5

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

List of Notifications issued by Government guaranteeing the period of Survey Settlement introduced into the villages of the Supa Táluka.

For villages Nos. 1 to 20 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 30 years, namely, from 1863-64 to 1892-93 inclusive. For villages Nos. 21 to 64 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 29 years, namely, from 1864-65 to 1892-93 inclusive. For villages Nos. 65 to 105 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 28 years, namely, from 1865-66 to 1892-93 inclusive. For villages Nos. 106 to 126 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 27 years, namely, from 1866-67 to 1892-93 inclusive. For villages Nos. 127 to 188 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 25 years, namely, from 1871-72 to 1895-96 inclusive.	*Vide* Notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 4th March 1875, Part I, pages 185-86.
For villages Nos. 189 to 211 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 13 years, namely, from 1880-81 to 1892-93 inclusive.	*Vide* Notification No. 7002A of 22nd November 1881, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 8th December 1881, Part I, page 754.
For villages Nos. 212 to 238 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 11 years, namely, from 1882-83 to 1892-93 inclusive.	*Vide* Notification No. 3298, dated 19th May 1882, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 25th May 1882, Part I, page 370.
For villages Nos. 239 to 262 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 9 years, namely, from 1884-85 to 1892-93 inclusive. For villages Nos. 263 to 272 of the General Statement the survey rates are guaranteed to last for 7 years, namely, from 1886-87 to 1892-93 inclusive.	*Vide* Notifications Nos. 3569 and 3570 of 17th May 1886 published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 27th May 1886, Part I, page 446.

Revenue Statement for 20 Villages, namely, No. 1 to 20 of the General Statement, situated in the Haliyál Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government, Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions. Permanent.	Remissions. Casual.	Remissions. Total.	Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1853-54	10,652	12,343	812	336	1,148	11,195	327	..	..	6	..	..	10,985	..	11,195	..
1854-55	10,652	12,348	808	336	1,144	11,244	327	..	..	6	..	..	10,985	..	11,244	..
1855-56	10,652	12,755	877	336	1,213	11,542	327	..	..	6	..	..	10,985	..	11,5.2	..
1856-57	10,652	12,998	930	336	1,266	11,732	327	..	..	6	..	..	10,985	..	11,732	..
1857-58	10,652	13,011	920	336	1,256	11,755	327	..	..	6	..	..	10,985	..	11,755	..
1858-59	10,652	13,067	890	336	1,226	11,841	327	..	..	6	..	..	10,985	13,067	11,841	..
1859-60	10,813	13,162	872	336	1,208	11,954	303	..	..	6	..	..	11,122	13,162	11,954	..
1860-61	11,014	13,296	857	336	1,193	12,103	310	..	..	6	..	..	11,330	13,296	12,103	..
1861-62	10,854	13,276	962	238	1,200	12,076	607	..	..	6	..	..	11,467	13,276	12,076	..
1862-63	11,382	13,685	871	186	1,057	12,628	190	..	..	6	..	..	11,578	13,685	12,628	..
1863-64	15,438	23,481	..	11,631	11,631	11,850	1,263	408	..	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	11,850	..
1864-65	15,619	23,541	..	..	..	23,541	1,082	348	867	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	24,408	20
1865-66	15,618	23,587	..	..	..	23,587	1,083	352	477	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	24,014	..
1866-67	15,628	23,539	..	..	..	23,539	1,073	350	312	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	23,851	..
1867-68	15,652	23,545	..	..	..	23,545	1,049	344	265	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	23,850	74
1868-69	15,629	23,505	..	..	..	23,505	1,072	384	240	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	23,745	..
1869-70	15,599	23,494	..	..	..	23,494	1,102	395	276	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	23,770	..
1870-71	15,544	23,471	..	..	..	23,471	1,157	418	227	6	14	..	16,707	23,903	23,698	18
1871-72	15,526	23,451	..	..	..	23,451	1,174	438	459	6	14	..	16,706	23,903	23,910	..
1872-73	15,479	23,394	..	..	..	23,394	1,221	495	109	6	14	..	16,706	23,903	23,494	..
1873-74	15,446	23,384	..	..	..	23,384	1,250	505	103	6	14	..	16,702	23,903	23,487	..
1874-75	15,510	23,453	..	..	..	23,453	1,186	456	77	6	14	..	16,702	23,902	23,530	..
1875-76	15,474	23,403	..	..	..	23,403	1,191	443	77	6	14	..	16,671	23,859	23,470	..
1876-77	15,418	23,380	..	..	..	23,380	411	190	53	6	14	..	15,835	23,603	23,443	..
1877-78	15,312	23,351	..	..	..	23,351	512	232	87	6	14	..	15,830	23,597	23,438	..
1878-79	15,353	23,366	..	..	..	23,366	470	216	99	6	14	..	15,829	23,596	23,465	..
1879-80	15,351	23,382	..	..	..	23,382	451	203	94	6	14	..	15,808	23,599	23,476	..
1880-81	15,413	23,412	..	..	..	23,412	419	173	91	6	14	..	15,838	23,599	23,503	..
1881-82	15,481	23,454	..	..	..	23,454	386	140	272	6	14	..	15,873	23,608	23,726	..
1882-83	15,513	23,466	..	..	..	23,466	371	134	61	6	14	..	15,890	23,614	23,557	..
1883-84	15,560	23,168	..	..	..	23,468	315	126	173	6	14	..	15,881	23,608	23,641	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

Revenue Statement for 44 Villages, namely, No. 21 to 64 of the General Statement, situated in the Halyál Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government, Occupied and Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1854-55	8,856	8,373	..	..	..	8,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,856	..	8,373	..
1855-56	9,080	8,546	..	..	..	8,546	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,080	..	8,546	..
1856-57	9,485	8,927	..	..	..	8,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,485	..	8,927	..
1857-58	9,541	8,980	..	..	..	8,980	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,541	..	8,980	..
1858-59	9,654	9,086	..	..	..	9,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,654	..	9,086	..
1859-60	9,899	9,317	..	..	..	9,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,899	..	9,317	..
1860-61	10,186	9,587	..	..	..	9,587	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,186	..	9,587	..
1861-62	10,230	9,629	..	..	..	9,629	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,230	..	9,629	..
1862-63	10,601	9,978	..	..	..	9,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,601	..	9,978	..
1863-64	9,928	9,280	..	..	..	9,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,928	..	9,280	..
1864-65	12,762	19,004	..	..	..	19,004	1,553	696	..	14	43	..	14,329	19,743	19,004	..
1865-66	12,885	18,866	..	..	..	18,866	1,440	834	1,206	14	43	12	14,320	19,743	20,084	..
1866-67	13,000	18,975	..	..	..	18,975	1,315	730	1,151	13	38	33	14,329	19,743	20,160	445
1867-68	13,025	18,987	..	..	..	18,987	1,291	718	414	13	38	20	14,329	19,743	19,451	247
1868-69	12,955	18,943	..	..	..	18,943	1,364	768	283	10	31	36	14,329	19,743	19,262	..
1869-70	12,683	18,687	..	..	..	18,687	1,659	1,035	326	10	32	19	14,352	19,754	19,032	..
1870-71	12,365	18,448	..	..	..	18,448	1,977	1,274	372	10	32	19	14,352	19,754	18,889	95
1871-72	12,303	18,399	..	..	..	18,399	2,039	1,323	671	10	31	19	14,352	19,753	19,049	..
1872-73	12,059	18,137	..	..	..	18,137	2,282	1,586	311	10	31	19	14,351	19,754	18,467	..
1873-74	11,984	18,126	..	..	..	18,126	2,358	1,597	310	10	31	19	14,352	19,754	18,155	..
1874-75	12,028	18,231	..	..	..	18,231	2,314	1,491	295	10	31	19	14,352	19,754	18,545	..
1875-76	11,944	18,068	..	..	..	18,068	2,394	1,654	298	10	31	19	14,348	19,753	18,385	..
1876-77	11,873	18,012	..	..	..	18,012	2,359	1,661	217	10	31	19	14,242	19,704	18,248	..
1877-78	11,889	17,991	..	18	18	17,973	2,384	1,679	333	10	31	19	14,283	19,701	18,325	..
1878-79	11,868	18,027	..	..	..	18,027	2,355	1,643	240	10	31	19	14,233	19,701	18,306	..
1879-80	11,764	17,936	..	..	..	17,936	2,459	1,734	282	10	31	19	14,233	19,701	18,237	..
1880-81	11,778	17,965	..	..	..	17,965	2,445	1,705	281	10	31	19	14,233	19,701	18,265	..
1881-82	11,852	18,060	..	..	..	18,060	2,371	1,610	423	10	31	19	14,233	19,701	18,512	..
1882-83	11,867	18,068	..	..	..	18,068	2,371	1,606	23	10	31	19	14,248	19,705	18,110	..
1883-84	11,893	18,069	..	..	..	18,069	1,452	992	230	10	31	19	13,355	19,092	18,318	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 41 Villages, namely, No. 65 to 105 of the General Statement, situated in the Haliyál Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1865-66. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inám).			Total Land, Government, Occupied and Unoccupied, and Inám.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit Rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1855-56	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1856-57	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1857-58	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1858-59	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1859-60	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1860-61	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1861-62	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1862-63	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1863-64	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1864-65	11,214	11,989	..	..	..	11,989	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,214	..	11,989	..
1865-66	15,723	22,430	..	..	..	22,430	3,799	1,749	..	..	..	..	19,522	24,179	22,430	..
1866-67	16,264	22,583	..	..	..	22,583	3,258	1,596	3,869	..	..	..	19,522	24,179	26,452	3[illegible]
1867-68	16,391	22,589	..	..	..	22,589	3,131	1,590	1,586	..	..	..	19,522	24,179	24,136	589
1868-69	16,283	22,507	..	..	..	22,507	3,244	1,675	620	..	..	..	19,527	24,182	23,127	..
1869-70	15,727	22,079	..	..	..	22,079	3,800	2,102	721	..	..	..	19,527	24,181	22,800	..
1870-71	15,590	21,949	..	..	..	21,949	3,937	2,233	1,183	..	..	..	19,527	24,182	23,132	96
1871-72	15,567	21,920	..	..	..	21,920	3,967	2,265	1,783	..	..	..	19,534	24,185	23,703	..
1872-73	15,525	21,875	..	..	..	21,875	4,009	2,310	576	..	..	..	19,534	24,185	22,451	..
1873-74	15,517	21,802	..	..	..	21,802	4,017	2,383	548	..	..	..	19,534	24,185	22,350	..
1874-75	15,448	21,678	..	..	..	21,678	4,088	2,507	415	..	..	..	19,534	24,185	22,093	..
1875-76	15,491	21,654	..	..	..	21,654	4,038	2,521	408	..	..	..	19,529	24,175	22,062	.
1876-77	15,450	21,620	..	28	28	21,592	3,552	2,287	365	..	..	..	19,002	23,907	21,9.7	.
1877-78	15,228	21,465	..	3	3	21,462	3,748	2,428	488	..	..	..	18,976	23,893	21,950	..
1878-79	15,283	21,478	..	..	..	21,478	3,725	2,428	537	..	..	..	19,008	23,906	22,015	..
1879-80	15,513	21,591	..	..	..	21,591	3,519	2,326	545	..	..	..	19,032	23,917	22,136	..
1880-81	15,496	21,573	..	..	..	21,573	3,536	2,344	551	..	..	..	19,032	23,917	22,124	..
1881-82	15,670	21,706	..	..	..	21,706	3,362	2,211	575	..	..	..	19,032	23,917	22,281	[illegible]
1882-83	15,625	21,661	..	..	..	21,661	3,407	2,256	4	..	..	..	19,032	23,917	21,665	23
1883-84	15,645	21,653	..	..	..	21,653	2,292	1,590	277	..	..	..	17,937	23,243	21,930	.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 21 Villages, namely, No. 106 to 126 of the General Statement, situated in the Haliyál Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1866-67. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance out standing at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions. Permanent.	Remissions. Casual.	Remissions. Total.	Balance for Collection.	Acres	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections. Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1857-58	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1858-59	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1859-60	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1860-61	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1861-62	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1862-63	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1863-64	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1864-65	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1865-66	1,038	1,177	..	..	..	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,038	..	1,177	..
1866-67	1,433	1,736	..	..	..	1,736	699	557	..	..	..	..	2,132	2,293	1,736	..
1867-68	1,566	1,867	..	..	..	1,867	566	426	52	..	..	..	2,132	2,293	1,919	100
1868-69	1,565	1,866	..	..	..	1,866	567	427	80	..	..	..	2,132	2,293	1,896	14
1869-70	1,519	1,813	..	..	..	1,813	613	480	36	..	..	..	2,132	2,293	1,849	..
1870-71	1,466	1,778	..	..	..	1,778	666	515	80	..	..	..	2,132	2,293	1,858	..
1871-72	1,430	1,742	..	..	..	1,742	542	426	70	..	..	..	1,972	2,168	1,812	..
1872-73	1,358	1,651	..	..	..	1,651	614	517	64	..	..	..	1,972	2,168	1,715	..
1873-74	1,336	1,621	..	..	..	1,621	636	548	51	..	..	..	1,972	2,169	1,672	..
1874-75	1,305	1,577	..	..	..	1,577	666	592	50	..	..	..	1,972	2,169	1,633	..
1875-76	1,186	1,459	..	..	..	1,459	786	710	69	..	..	..	1,972	2,169	1,528	..
1876-77	1,117	1,374	..	..	..	1,374	853	793	12	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,386	..
1877-78	1,074	1,323	..	..	..	1,323	896	844	44	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,367	..
1878-79	1,043	1,272	..	..	..	1,272	927	895	29	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,301	..
1879-80	964	1,172	..	..	..	1,172	1,006	995	31	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,233	..
1880-81	955	1,162	..	..	..	1,162	1,015	1,005	32	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,194	..
1881-82	1,085	1,298	..	..	..	1,298	885	869	94	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,392	..
1882-83	1,085	1,298	..	..	..	1,298	885	869	2	..	..	..	1,970	2,167	1,300	..
1883-84	1,052	1,272	..	..	..	1,272	454	505	46	..	..	..	1,506	1,777	1,318	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

Revenue Statement for 59 Villages, namely, No. 127 to 188 of the General Statement, situated in the Haliyal Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1872-73. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Inam).			Total Land, Government Occupied, Unoccupied, and Inam.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	4,212	7,234	1,293	6	1,299	5,935	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,135	..	6,001	..
1863-64	4,110	7,248	1,373	1	1,374	5,874	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,144	..	5,940	..
1864-65	4,130	7,329	1,411	1	1,412	5,917	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,170	..	5,983	..
1865-66	4,145	7,379	1,449	1	1,450	5,929	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,185	..	5,995	..
1866-67	4,145	7,370	1,526	1	1,527	5,843	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,185	..	5,909	..
1867-68	4,145	7,370	1,635	1	1,636	5,734	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,185	..	5,800	..
1868-69	4,185	7,405	1,631	1	1,632	5,773	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,198	..	5,839	..
1869-70	4,189	7,414	1,616	1	1,617	5,797	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,202	..	5,863	..
1870-71	4,178	7,424	1,658	1	1,659	5,765	..	..	..	196	..	66	4,207	..	5,831	24
1871-72	3,977	5,980	..	1	..	5,980	..	..	1,733	..	..	..	3,810	..	7,713	..
1872-73	6,262	9,598	..	..	..	9,598	1,360	1,379	143	2	3	..	7,624	10,980	9,741	..
1873-74	6,327	9,659	..	..	..	9,659	1,296	1,318	151	2	3	..	7,625	10,980	9,810	..
1874-75	6,399	9,731	..	..	..	9,731	1,224	1,246	99	2	3	..	7,625	10,980	9,830	..
1875-76	6,403	9,675	..	..	..	9,675	1,220	1,302	123	2	3	..	7,625	10,980	9,798	..
1876-77	6,499	9,710	..	..	..	9,710	1,125	1,267	96	2	3	..	7,626	10,980	9,806	..
1877-78	6,525	9,735	..	..	..	9,735	1,099	1,242	103	2	3	..	7,626	10,980	9,838	..
1878-79	6,535	9,739	..	..	..	9,739	1,089	1,238	84	2	3	..	7,626	10,980	9,823	..
1879-80	6,402	9,564	..	..	..	9,564	1,222	1,413	89	2	3	..	7,626	10,980	9,653	6
1880-81	6,296	9,424	..	..	..	9,424	1,328	1,513	51	2	3	..	7,626	10,980	9,475	..
1881-82	6,286	9,412	..	..	..	9,412	958	1,117	503	2	3	..	7,246	10,532	9,915	38
1882-83	6,164	9,235	..	..	..	9,235	1,080	1,294	48	2	3	..	7,246	10,532	9,283	..
1883-84	6,164	9,235	..	..	..	9,235	1,080	1,294	38	2	3	..	7,246	10,532	9,273	..
1883-84	6,112	9,197	..	34	34	9,163	1,030	1,199	264	2	3	..	7,144	10,399	9,427	127

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Revenue Statement for 23 Villages, namely, No. 189 to 211 of the General Statement, situated in the Haliyál Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1879-80. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government Occupied, Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions. Permanent.	Remissions. Casual.	Remissions. Total.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.				
1869-70	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1870-71	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1871-72	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1872-73	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1873-74	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1874-75	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1875-76	..	500	107	..	..	393	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1876-77	..	500	101	..	..	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	..
1877-78	..	503	101	..	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1878-79	..	503	101	..	..	402	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1879-80	2,761	4,883	..	1,208	1,208	3,675	383	169	..	..	..	..	3,144	5,052	3,675	.
1880-81	2,748	4,861	..	339	339	4,522	396	193	16	..	..	..	3,144	5,054	4,538	..
1881-82	2,748	4,939	..	169	169	4,690	396	195	194	..	..	..	3,144	5,054	4,884	..
1882-83	2,723	4,820	..	..	..	4,820	423	234	1	..	..	..	3,146	5,054	4,821	..
1883-84	2,704	4,778	..	9	9	4,769	443	277	92	..	..	..	3,147	5,055	4,861	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

Revenue Statement for 32 Villages (of which 5 are unculturable waste and the remaining 27 are culturable), namely, No. 212 to 238 of the General Statement, situated in the Haliyál Táluka of the Kánara Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1881-82. The years above the line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	Occupied Land paying Assessment to Government.						Unoccupied Assessed Arable Government Land.			Land the Revenue of which is alienated entirely or partially (Ina'm).			Total Land, Government Occupied and Unoccupied, and Ina'm.			Balance outstanding at close of year.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realizations from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	..	16,782	3,855	..	3,855	12,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	..
1873-74	..	15,891	3,687	..	3,687	12,204	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1875-76	..	15,895	3,681	..	3,681	12,214	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1877-78	..	15,930	3,668	..	3,668	12,262	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1879-80	..	13,802	3,274	..	3,274	10,528	..	..	..	..	..	..				..
1881-82	6,371	9,008	..	..	..	9,008	1 203	514	366	..	..	..	7,394	9,522	9,374	..
1882-83	6,146	9,902	..	596	596	9,306	1,249	885	24	..	..	..	7,395	10,787	9,330	7
1883-84	6,169	9,926	..	294	294	9,632	1,227	862	187	..	..	..	7,396	10,788	9,819	..

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

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